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....DEEP SEA CHURCH.....

England has a schoolship which belongs to the National Refuge for Homeless and Destitute Children. It is a model ship in every way, and is especially notable from the fact that half a dozen religious services are held upon its decks Sunday for the two hundred and more boys who inhabit it. The accompanying photograph shows the Sunday school class in session on the ship's deck.

"Pawpaws Is Ripe."

This is the title of the most celebrated poem ever written in Kansas, with the possible exception of the late Senator John J. Ingalls' single stanza, "Opportunity." It was written in the early days of Kansas by the late Sol Miller, who was for nearly half a century famous in his state as the editor of the Troy Chief. Indeed his ability as a writer gained for him something more than a state reputation, his editorials being copied far and wide. He did not often drop into poetry, but it was not for lack of understanding of that art, as "Pawpaws is Ripe" shows, for as a poem it is above reproach. In a letter to the Kansas City Star, Fred W. Badger, the present editor of the Chief, who kindly furnished the copy of the poem which is herewith reproduced, says: "Tehpoem tells an actual story, except, perhaps, as Mr. Miller enlarged upon it. Such an outfit as the poem describes stopped in front of the Chief office one day and asked directions of Mr. Miller, who was standing in the door. The verses resulted.

"There are business men still who saw the outfit and heard the man tell Miller of his anxiety to get back to Missouri because 'pawpaws is ripe.'"

The poem follows:

The sunny plains of Kansas dozed
In soft October haze;
The wayside leaves and grass disclosed
Scarce sign of autumn days.
The cornstalks bent their ears of gold,
To list the cricket's din;
And fields of sprouting grain foretold
The farmer's laden bin.

Many a mover's caravan
Stretched westward far away,
As they had moved, since spring began,
To where the homesteads lay.
Their wagon sheets were snowy white,
Their cattle sleek and stout;
Their children's merry faces bright,
With blooming health shone out.

But ho! what apparition queer
Is this that looms in sight?
Has Rip Van Winkle wandered here,
Just from his waking plight?
Has one of the lost tribes come back,
With remnant of his band,
And eastward turned once more his track,
To seek the Promised Land?

Beneath yon shade I'll sit me there,
Upon that bank of grass,
And inventory, as it were,
These nomads as they pass.
There may be reason wise and strong,
Unknown to us, why they,
Of all the steady-moving throng
Are on the backward way.

A wagon of past ages, built
On model lost to art;
A dirty, ragged, faded quilt
Supplied a cover's part;
Wheels of four sizes, tireless now,
With many a missing spoke;
A three-legged mule, a one-horned cow,
Tugged slowly in the yoke.

A man of five-and-forty years,
With beard of grizzled brown;
A brimless hat sat on his ears,
His hair strayed through the crown;
His pants of dingy butternut,
His coat of tarnished blue;
His feet with no encumbrance but
Mismated boot and shoe.

Six hungry curs of low degree
Sneaked at their master's heels,
Or, underneath the axle-tree,
Kept measure with the wheels.
Tacked in the feeding box behind,
A time-scarred jug is spied,
Whose corn-cob stopper hints the kind
Of nourishment inside.

Nine boys and girls with rheumy eyes,
Stowed in with beds and tins,
Were all so nearly of a size,
They might have well been twins.

The mother, as a penance sore
For loss of youth and hope,
Seemed to have vowed, long years before,
To fast from comb and soap.

"Halloo, my friend! a brood like that
Should head the other way;
The land is broad, and free, and fat—
Go take it while you may."
Raising his glazed and dirty sleeve
He gave his mouth a wipe,
And answered with a sighing heave:
"Stranger, pawpaws is ripe!"

"Don't tell me of your corn and wheat—
What do I care for sich?
Don't say your schools is hard to beat,
And Kansas sile is rich.
Stranger, a year's been lost by me,
Searchin' your Kansas siles,
And not a pawpaw did I see,
For miles, and miles, and miles!

"Missouri's good enough for me;
The bottom timber's wide;
The best of livin' thar is free,
And spread on every side.
In course, the health ain't good for some,
But we're not of that stripe.
Hey! Bet and Tobe! we're gwine home!
Git up! Pawpaws is ripe!"

He cracked his whip, and off they went,
The mule, the cow, and dogs,
I watched them, till they were blent
With distant haze and fogs;
And as the blue smoke heavenward curled
Up from his corn-cob pipe,
He dreamed not of that better world,
For here pawpaws were ripe!

SUICIDE STATISTICS.

Conclusions Drawn From Ten Thousand Cases.

A compilation recently made by Prof. Bailey, of the social science department at Yale, and which is shortly to be published in book form, gives for the first time correct figures on suicides in this country. Ten thousand cases were examined by Professor Bailey, who gives the following conclusions:

Three and one-half males commit suicide to every female. From thirty to forty is the poular suicide age, and the married are more apt to do away with themselves than the single. Among the single the maximum number of cases is between 20 and 30; among married persons between 30 and 40; among widowers, between 60 and 70, and among divorced persons the same. In this country shooting is the favorite method of suicide, poisoning being a close second. Hanging is more poular in Northern Europe, and drowning in southern countries. In Maine most of the suicides hang themselves; in the cities they jump from buildings or bridges, poison themselves or turn on the gas; in the south they shoot themselves.

Despondency leads in the cause of suicides in America. Monday is the day most popular with suicides, with Sunday second. Professor Bailey says marital troubles culminate on Sunday, and, pay day past, possible suicide does not want to face another week. From midnight to 6 a. m. the number of suicides increases, and is greatest between 6 a. m. and 12 m. Suicides on account of ill health or insanity come early in the morning; for alcohol excesses and chagrin, in the forenoon; for despondency in the afternoon, and for disappointment in love and family troubles late in the evening. Gas is used from 5 p. m. to 3 a. m.; drowning and hanging are resorted to in the afternoon and poison in the evening.

A Bad Fault.

She—She's really too young to go shopping alone.

He—Yes! she is rather impressionable.

She—How do you mean?

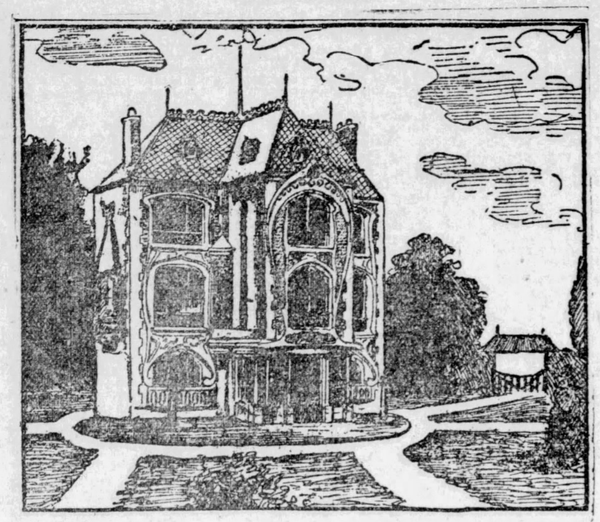
He—She's liable to get excited and buy something.—Philadelphia Press.

MACEDONIAN BOMB THROWERS

Our correspondent with the insurgents writes: "All fighting is at close quarters in this forest country. Consequently the big bore man-stopper is as good a tool as the multitudinous man-driller or borer, the Mauser and Mannlicher, and much more effective. When we get to the twenty yards our bomb comes into play. Would you like to see them? asked one of the insurgent leaders." A visit to the technical depot followed, and our correspondent was shown some of the bombs. These he described as smalll, round cast iron spheres with grooves for the grip; they are filled with a chlorate compound, finely powdered, and are fitted with a short piece of tape fuse, which is ignited before the bomb is thrown, either by the eternal cigarette or by the glow match which all carry. "A more effective weapon for this sort of warfare could hardly be devised, and it must have a most moral-shattering effect on the troops against whom it is used in the dense bush and forest. The bombs, which are the size of a very large orange, are carried in a waistbelt, fitted with pockets and flaps like a large bandolier, the fuse being held in place by wax. The common supposition that they are exploded by percussion is a fallacy, and, as stated before, the fuse must be ignited prior to throwing. It speaks well for the men's nerve that they have been able to use them so well. Just fancy lighting a fuse with an enemy potting at you twenty yards away."—The Graphic.

REGULAR SUNSHINE HOUSES.

An Artist's Wonderful Device to Secure All the Sun That Comes.



M. EUGENE PETIT'S SUNSHINE HOUSE, WHICH BY MEANS OF A HAND CRANK CAN BE MOVED SO AS TO FOLLOW THE SUN.

When we hear of a house being constructed which turns round upon an axis so that it always faces the sun, we are inclined, after the meteorological experiences of the past year, to ridicule the idea of there ever being any sun for the house to face; but, granted ever so slight a hope that at some distant date we may be favored once more with a renewal of his favors, the erection of such a domicile presents immense advantages, says the London Mail.

The fact that sunshine is of all things the best cure for consumption shows at once the principal object of the invention, although its inventor, M. Petit, looks further ahead, and dreams of the time when all and sundry may be able to command shade or sun as they wish.

The arrangement by which the house is moved is simplicity itself. It is built upon a plate of steel, which can be revolved by means of a motor or a crank worked by hand, two men being sufficient to do all that is required. With its face pointing to the east in the early morning, a turn of the crank at stated intervals swings the whole structure round, so that in whatever quarter the sun is, the front of the house is always turned to it. Through the middle of the steel plate is a circular hole, and here is the means of exit for the drain-pipes, and so on, while water-pipes and electric-lighting wires are introduced through the same channel.

The said pipes and drains are jointed into a main pipe, which, in turn, revolves with the building, and in this manner the internal arrangements are never disturbed. In addition to the capability of always facing the sun, each of the rooms is furnished with a double set of windows. These consist of sliding shutters, no glass, and if the person in any room requires all sunlight and no shade, he rolls the shutters across the aperture, which faces sideways, and lets the front window alone remain open.

If, on the other hand, he requires shade, all he has to do is to open the shutters facing to the side and shut those facing the sun. It will be seen, therefore, that this ingenious house is made to suit all requirements. One can easily picture a seaside town composed entirely of these sunshine houses, where eternal sunshine would literally "reign" supreme!

The suggestion for these sunshine houses emanated from Doctor Pellegrin, who studied under Mr. Finsen, the inventor of the light cure, by the way. For a long time he thought over the subject, without any definite hope of its achievement being possible, till one day he said quite casually to M. Petit that he wished such a house could be built. M. Petit was surprised, not at the idea, but at the fact that any one should conceive there should be any difficulty in carrying it out, and he immediately set to work and made the plans, which resulted eventually in the sunshine house.

SAMUEL SULLIVAN COX AND HIS "SUNSET" EDITORIAL

During his twenty years of service as representative in congress—eight years from Ohio and twelve from a New York city district—Samuel Sullivan Cox was universally referred to as "Sunset" Cox. Some have conjectured that this sobriquet was in some way a derivative from his initials—S. S. This is not correct. The origin of the appellation "Sunset" is as follows:

Mr. Cox was a somewhat successful writer, and while at college maintained himself by literary work. Graduating at Brown university in 1846, he studied law, but later laid it aside and went to Europe. On his return he became, in 1853, the editor of the Ohio Daily Statesman, published at Columbus. That paper was then the central organ of the Democratic party in the state.

One May afternoon, just at the sunset hour, a thunderstorm passed over the city. Mr. Cox was evidently impressed by the beauty of the declining orb of day, sinking in the west behind the cloud-wrack of the passing storm. The next morning, May 19, 1853, the editorial columns of the Statesman contained, to quote the Cyclopedia of American Biography, "a gorgeous description, in sophomoric strain, which procured for him the sobriquet of 'Sunset' Cox."

Herewith is given the article entire, copied by the writer some years ago for the files of the Statesman in the state library at Columbus:

A GREAT OLD SUNSET.

What a stormful sunset was that of last night! How glorious the storm and how splendid the setting of the sun! We do not remember ever to have seen the like on our round globe. The scene opened in the west, with a whole horizon full of golden impenetrating luster, which colored the foliage and brightened every object in its own rich dyes. The colors grew deeper and richer, until the golden luster was transformed into a storm-cloud, full of finest lightning, which leaped in dazzling zigzags all around and over the city. The wind arose with fury, the slender shrubs and quaint trees made obeisance to its majesty. Some even snapped before its force. The strawberry beds and grass plots "turned up their whites" to see Zephyrus march by. As the rain came, and the pools formed, and the gutters hurried away, thunder roared grandly, and the fire bells caught the excitement and rung with hearty chorus. The south and east received the copious showers, and the west all at once brightened up in a long, polished belt of azure, worthy of a Sicilian sky. Presently a cloud appeared in the azure belt, in the form of a castellated city. It became more vivid, revealing strange forms of peerless fanes and alabaster temples, and gleries rare and grand in this mundane sphere. It reminds us of Wadsworth's splendid verse in his Excursion:

"The appearance instantaneously disclosed
Was of a mighty city, boldly say
A wilderness of buildings, sinking far
And self-withdrawn into a wondrous depth.
Far sinking into splendor without end."

But the city vanished only to give place to another isle, where the most beautiful forms of foliage appeared imaging a paradise in the distant and purified air. The sun, wearied of the elemental commotion, sank behind the green plains of the west. The "great eye in heaven," however, went not down without a dark brow hanging over its departing light. The rich flush of the unearthly light had passed and the rain had ceased; when the solemn church bells pealed; the laughter of children, out in the air and joyous after the storm, is heard with the carol of birds; while the forked and purple weapon of the skies still darted illuminations around the Starling college, trying to rival its angles and leap into its dark windows. Candles are lighted. The piano strikes up. We feel that it is good to have a home—good to be on the earth where such revelations of beauty and power may be made. And as we cannot refrain from reminding our readers of everything wonderful in our city, we have begun and ended our feeble etching of a sunset which comes so rarely that its glory should be committed to immortal type.

ORNITHOLOGICAL PUZZLE.

"Did you ever watch a bird quietly pull all its own feathers out, and apparently for no other reason than to amuse itself?" said a man who lives down town. "Well, it is a very interesting and a very comical, though not without its tragic aspect, and one which is a trifle unusual, so far as my experience goes. I had an opportunity of observing this rather novel performance several days ago while loafing in a down town bird store. In this case it was downright vandalism, for the bird was one of the prettiest red cardinals I ever saw, with a plumage that was simply gorgeous, and really it was a crime to let the bird go on picking out its feathers. But the owner told me there was no way of preventing the pretty member from marring its beauty unless its head were placed in a muzzle of some sort. That sort of treatment, he added, would be quite out of the question. He said it would be wrose than to let the bird pick its feathers out, because it would impose great torture. So the pretty red cardinal just kept on pulling its plumes out one by one, and this thing was kept up until the bird was as naked as he was when he came into the world. There was nothing left of the rich red plumage but a few thin fuzzy bits of downy-looking stuff when the cardinal had finished. The bird was apparently well pleased with the job. He was to all appearances glad that he had robbed himself of his feathers. Why, I wonder? Is he mad because he is imprisoned and unmated? Ordinarily birds take much pride in their plumage. It is particularly the case with the red bird. It may be that the red cardinal in the downtown store has become a bit sour on the world because of long confinement, and just clips his feathers off as a matter of pure spite. At any rate he does it, and it is a curious sort of proceeding, I can assure you."—New Orleans Times-Democrat.

TOY RAILROAD.

The most elaborate and expensive toy in the world is probably the miniature railroad systems which have been installed on the private estates of England.

In some cases the tiny tracks are several hundred yards in length. Part of the road is double tracked, with switches and sidings, tunnels, bridges a few inches high and even a system of signaling like a regular railroad. The accompanying photograph shows a race in progress on three parallel tracks between as many toy locomotives.

A Noble Lover.

"Oh, what a lovely lot of pillows you are going to have!" exclaimed the first college girl. "But why are you making so many covers and not getting any of them filled?"

"Oh I've arranged for that later," said the second college girl; "you know Charlie Fullback and I are engaged."

"Yes, I know."

"Well, after the Thanksgiving game he's going to have his hair cut and give it all to me!"—Cincinnati Times-Star.

A New York Story of Today.

Lees and Leaven

By EDWARD W. TOWNSEND

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CHAPTER XXV:—A GOOD DEED.

"Dear Mamma:—I've found Harry. I always felt that he was not dead, and that I should find him again. He has suffered much, but he is happy now. I forgive papa, now that I have found Harry. Do not worry about me. I am going to be an actress. There is no use telling people, until I succeed. I shall succeed. I shall be famous, and earn money enough for Harry and myself. If that was what papa feared, he need not fear any more. I shall earn all the money Harry wants, without asking papa for any. I have taken all my jewelry, but nothing else. Affectionately,

"DAISY.

"P. S.—I am all right, so don't you worry a bit. Tell folks, if they ask, that I'm visiting grandpa.

This was the letter that Mrs. Bunton, her sad face tear-swollen, gave to her husband when he returned home, after learning at police headquarters that Harry Lawton had gone away from his room with a stylishly dressed woman. When he had wearily read the letter his wife looked at him and said, "You knew it, Isaac."

"Yes, Carrie."

"Do you want to tell me what you know, Isaac?"

He was sitting bowed over a table and shook his head in answer to her question. After a silence, broken only by his deep, trouble breathing, and her sighs, she said,

"Can we not go home now?"

He raised his head and looked at his wife for a time, but as if he did not see her, then replied: "Not now, dear. Perhaps, after a while. I—I can't explain now. You won't ask me now, Carrie?"

"No, dear. But if there is any other trouble, won't you tell me? It seems as if there was something—I don't know—something awful, Isaac, that's threatening us."

He forced himself to smile, and said with an effort, "Nonsense, Carrie! I'm bothered by this, but we'll come out all right."

But things would not come out all right. He no longer made a pretense of playing a game of skill in Wall street, but gambled in stocks with a dice-thrower's infatuation and desperation. Luck seldom favored him, and at last a crisis came when he had to realize on his only unpledged asset; the mining land! Before he made up his mind to take that step, he considered long the chances against him in this last throw of the dice. He convinced himself, or said to himself that he was convinced, that he had been foolish to suppose that the evidence of Dr. Paxton's ownership was not destroyed. Harry had escaped, to be sure, but his own eyes furnished the evidence that the valise Harry carried was wholly destroyed. Now that he had some notion of the life of the sea-food man, he argued that such a wretched existence would have surely prompted Harry to make some use of the deed if he had saved it from the wreck.

"No," he thought, "if Harry had the deed he would have approached me, or Howard Paxton, with an offer to produce it for a reward." This reasoning encouraged him very much. Its faultiness, the fact that he did not consider Harry's cowardice, would have been seen by any reasoner not so desperately intent upon proving his own safety. The time had arrived when he must prove that he was both justified and secure in making an offer to sell the land. So his decision met his necessities. Having determined to play his hand as fate had dealt it to him, he would play it boldly. Instead of calling upon Mr. Bannister, he sent the lawyer a note asking him to call; and he was glad he had shown that evidence of confidence, when he received a polite reply, naming a time when the lawyer would call, "If it suited Mr. Bunton's convenience."

"The interview was a pleasant surprice to Bunton. Mr. Bannister expressed his satisfaction that the prolonged negotiations promised to come to a speedy end.

"You've mentioned the very point involved," Mr. Bunton said briskly. "Speed. Now that I've made up my mind to sell the property, I want to have the business ended as soon as possible."

They discussed the details. The matter of price no longer stood between them. Mr. Bannister admitted that the recent exploration of the land had justified Mr. Bunton's view of its value. The deal involved was so large, the necessity of an assured supply of ore so admittedly great, the peril to their position, if the Bunton land fell into the hands of a rival, so manifest, he would not dispute the price.

This was giving away his hand so freely that Bunton looked at the speaker to see if he could divine a tricky intention. But the lawyer's expressionless face revealed nothing.

"I feel justified in saying," Mr. Bannister concluded on this point, "that my principals will agree to the figure, or one substantially that. A hundred thousand dollars one way or the other will not keep us apart on the price, eh?"

"Certainly not," the other replied, and he tried to repress the great sigh of relief with which he heard the words. As to the manner of payment there was some discussion. Mr. Bunton wanted the greater part cash, the lesser part stock and bonds of the proposed company; Mr. Bannister asserted that the greater part should be paid in the company's securities, but again he was disposed to think that Mr. Bunton's wishes would be met in that respect, also. The question of the time of transfer brought them to a hitch. Bunton said that the title of the land had been so often and thoroughly examined of late, the transfer should be concluded after another merely perfunctory search of the title.

"No," the lawyer responded, slowly and thoughtfully, "that will not do in this case. If we were considering an ordinary transaction it might do. But, as the attorney for the intending purchasers, I must insist, in a case of this magnitude, that a thorough and extended search, by experts, be made, before we proceed further than to a written agreement as to terms."

"And that will take a couple of weeks, I suppose," Bunton said, with a show of impatience.

"A couple of months would be nearer the time, I think."

"The time is long. It will inconvenience me in certain plans I have made."

"I regret that. I can only promise to expedite my inquiries as to your capacity to give title."

"My capacity, sir!" Bunton's heart beat fast.

"It is an almost obsolete phrase—but I am an oldfashioned lawyer."

"In the meantime I may lose an equally good chance to sell."

"We will deposit a hundred thousand dollars, with out agreement in escrow, to be forfeited to you if we fail to complete the purchase—when it is proved that you can give a good title."

Again Bunton started. He could not help it; though he had tried to prepare himself to hear just such words. Was it a sharp claw, suddenly darted out and withdrawn, that had pricked him? No, the heavy, well-colored face of the lawyer suggested bovine rather than feline characteristics.

"Two months seems an unreasonable time."

"We wish to be reasonable, but matters of such importance as are involved in our modern combining of great interests demand searching investigation in every direction that prudence and experience suggest—lest some incurable flaw be discovered when it is too late to apply an honest remedy."

"Oh, of course!"

"And naturally, Mr. Bunton, you and I are equally desirous that the first steps in this transaction shall be so fair and open that there shall be nothing to conceal from public scrutiny—so far as you and I are concerned."

"Naturally, sir," Isaac Bunton tried to say this without first clearing his throat, but he could not. He inwardly cursed that his voice was hoarse, and boldly repeated, "Naturally, sir; naturally." "This lawyer of great reputation seems to be a prosy, rather thick-witted fellow," Bunton said to himself "and is incapable of playing with me, as his words in the mouth of a brighter man might suggest. Nothing to fear here!"

"Naturally, Mr. Bunton. So I shall proceed in my way, hastening matters as far as seems prudent and when I am satisfied that the title you offer is perfect, I shall communicate."

"The sooner the better," Bunton said hastily, beginning to tire of the lawyer's slow talk, that had so many phrases suggesting doubt where there could be no doubt.

But could there be doubt? Was the lawyer suspicious, as well as cautious? Had he not needlessly repeated those phrases that made the hearer stare; had he not laid meaning emphasis upon them? These questions would not leave his mind; and when, the morning after the interview with the lawyer, he saw in the Chronicle, in an article on the iron combine, a suggestion that proceedings were dragging because of a possible flaw in the title of one of the undeveloped properties involved, he was possessed by a sudden fear, and kept his paper in front of his face that his wife might not see him, for he thought he must be very pale—he was so cold!

But his wife knew; knew that Isaac was in more trouble than ever before, and that now, for the first time in their lives together, it was a trouble he could not tell her. So, she only grieved silently for him; keeping up, for he seemed to wish it, their show of entertaining and being entertained—of living a society life! And her heart broken for him! For him, not for Daisy.

The shock of hearing that Harry was alive was not an unpleasant one to Mrs. Bunton; nor was she deeply grieved that Daisy had gone into the theatre for a career. That as a solution of the mystery of her daughter's unwatched hours for months, was a relief. It might have been—oh, God! that other thought had been such a burden of dread that to hear this fact was a joy. Daisy might succeed. Women had gone from a life as sheltered as hers and succeeded, and been respected, in the exposed life of the theatre. So, gradually, in the deep gloom of her sorrow and misgivings about her husband, Mrs. Bunton came to think of Daisy as happily removed from the general worry and care with which her own life was beset. Daisy wrote to her mother secretly, sending many favorable newspaper notices of Marguerite Boynton; and as these notices grew in importance the mother's pride was aroused, and she looked forward to seeing Daisy perform, as her daughter urged that she must, when the troupe neared New York. She did not tell her husband of Daisy's whereabouts. He had, after the first, seemed not to want to know where his daughter and son-in-law were. She did not even tell her husband, when she heard from Daisy that she had had a "funny experience." A lawyer had come and got from Harry a paper that her father gave him to deliver more than two years ago, and which the dear, careful fellow had kept so well all the time he was in such trouble, that the lawyer found it to be all right. Mrs. Bunton would have told her husband of this had he not seemed to suffer at any chance reference to Harry.

Isaac had another cause for worry just at that time. His father had seen, in the White River Advocate, the article copied from the New York paper about the cause of the delay in the iron combine proceedings. He wrote to Isaac about it, but was not satisfied with the reply. The White River papers frequently had stories about the social and financial triumphs of Isaac Bunton, and in this way the old farmer-banker had learned much to worry him about his son. He wrote that the New York affairs of the bank required attention and that he would make that an excuse to visit his son.

Isaac's exposition of his financial affairs did not satisfy his father.

"Even if you sell the land, Isaac, the market 'll have to go your way to let you draw out without using up a lot of the purchase price, large as it is."

"But, father, when I've sold this to the Worthington interest the market, or at least the shares I'm interested in, will probably advance rapidly."

"Do you mean that they are depressing your holdings to force you to sell the land?"

"That's the judgment of many shrewd operators; the crowd I train with. The stock we are known to fancy have gained strength just on the rumor that I'm going to let go of the land, at last. The deal will probably be closed today, as I have a note from Mr. Bannister that he will call today. I'm glad that you'll be at my office to meet him, and be in at the end—it will be a newspaper sensation."

Mr. Bannister showed some surprise, after being introduced to the elder Bunton, and talking with him for a time on Western affairs, that the younger man did not suggest retiring to the inner office for their conference. At last he said, "Shall we go inside, and take up the land matter?"

"We shall not be disturbed here," Isaac replied.

"And will your father remain?" the lawyer asked.

"Certainly."

Mr. Bannister was silent for as much as half a minute, looking at the old farmer, and Isaac saw the look and felt as a prisoner must feel when he watches a jury return from their deliberations, and sees "Guilty!" written on every stern face. He would have liked to make some excuse to ask his father to retire, but he could not speak.

"Very well," the lawyer said slowly and calmly. "Mr. Bunton,"—he turned his eyes on Isaac,—"can you give me a better deed for the land than the one you gave to Dr. Paxton, two years ago last October? I refer to the deed this telegram reports as having been recorded by Howard Paxton's attorney, in White River, yesterday?"

Isaac moistened his lips several times before he answered, but when at last he did speak it was in a quiet and natural tone: "No, sir, I cannot," he said.

His father rose, staggered, and would have fallen, had not Mr. Bannister caught him.

"What does this mean, Isaac, my son?" the old man whispered faintly.

Isaac went to his father, and put his arm around him, and led him to a chair. "I'll tell you everything father. Don't go, Mr. Bannister. I'd rather you heard."

He sat with one hand shading his eyes, the other idly fingering his watch chain, his head bent, but still speaking in a quiet voice. He told the whole story; not shielding or excusing himself much not shielding or excusing himself much except when he said that he had intended to share with Howard, somehow; tell him that his father had an interest in the land. At the end he looked up, and asked the lawyer. "Do you want me to tell this to anyone else—the law officers?"

Mr. Bannister looked at the father," saw the unheeded tears course slowly down his quivering face, the daze or shame and grief in his eyes, and then he said, as if he had not heard the question, but firmly and with intention, "I am sorry—very sorry for you, Mr. Bunton; and if I can be of any help to you, in straightening out affairs, my services are at your command."

He had not looked at either as he spoke, and no listener could have told whether he addressed father or son. But the father replied, "God knows, sir, that we have no right to ask your help—any man's. I have never asked help of any man, before, but"——

The old man's voice faltered and broke, but his eyes looked steadily at the lawyer.

They worked over books and accounts until far into the night; and for many days father and son went on with the sorry task of settling the son's affairs, always advised by Mr. Bannister. The elder Bunton had at once placed all his property at the lawyer's disposal, making no complaint when it seemed that not only all the earnings of his lifetime of thrift would be sacrificed, but the inherited farm, as well.

"But I'll save that farm for the old man," Mr. Bannister resolved, "if I have to make Wall street pay for it." And he did; just the old farm and the old homestead; not any other thing of value.

"Now, Isaac," the old man said, with no tone of reproach in his voice, "we'll go back to the farm, and begin life over again."

Before they left, Mrs. Bunton said that she was going away over night, and they did not ask her where. They knew it was to see Daisy, but her name was never mentioned, now.

All one evening Mrs. Bunton sat in Daisy's dressing room. The date had been announced for her appearance in New York; her identity was disclosed; the Chronicle was in its element; she was pictured as the daughter of the Western millionaire, Isaac Bunton, who had just sold some mining land to the iron combine at a startling figure (the lawyer in the case was very reticent, but did not deny that Mr. Bunton had parted with the land); her beauty, her stage appearance—a suggestion of Carmencita and Cleo de Merode—were written of with enthusiasm; and she was envied by ten thousand good women. And her mother sat in her dressing room all of one evening frightened, ashamed, stunned; while Harry hovered about, smiling in the ecstasy of pride and joy.

CHAPTER XXVI:—A LETTER OF MARK.

On one of those February days whose deceit we forgive for their beauty, when New York, with unfailing faith, each year believes winter vanquished and spring triumphant—and for its faith takes cold in its forgetful head—on such a day Howard Paxton turned into the cavernous entrance to the Brooklyn Bridge, intending to mount therefrom to the Third Avenue Elevated. His frank smile and brisk, buoyant step were not wholly due to his delight in the fair, false promise made by the soft sky and warm sun; he was rejoicing in a promise as bright but more real, and was hurrying home to share with Grace the lightness of heart. "When she received that check for fifty dollars for her carpet design she wanted to do large and strange things to celebrate," he was saying to himself. "It took all of my stern brotherly influence to dissuade her from a revel of tea and jam, to say nothing of insinuating cake, candy, and all vain vanities. She would have guests to share our realized dream of riches! A serving maid sent in for the evening to emphasize our grandeur and advertise our splendor! But my reasoning prevailed, and she consented to the purchase of a spring wrap and necessary gloves. But now! Now revel and merriment! Guests and ale and sausage and gaiety and gaiters and gas-stove cooking beyond the dreams of Lucullus!"

These riotous imaginings were promoted by an interview Howard had just had. The identity he had concealed under his pen names had become known to several of the editors to whom he had sold matter. The discovery had affected them differently. Some had laughed at the deception, and continued to use his contributions under his pen names, and one had sent him a note to call and talk the subject over. This editor, whom he had just left, had said: "I think that a lot depends upon the place where your work is used, whether it is hurt by your own name. Now, I've been thinking that not one of our readers out of a thousand ever saw your name in the Chronicle, but they did see it often while you were known as the 'White River Advocate Man,' and would like to see it again. In short, we've concluded that, so far as our publications are concerned, your own name has a value, and we want to use it."

There were many things about the business of his profession of which Howard was ignorant when he first went to New York, but which he had learned by painful experience since then. He knew that this editor's use of his name would help its value as much as the Chronicle's use of it had injured it, and he was rejoicing over that thought as he turned into the bridge entrance, promising himself the pleasure of giving Grace her treat. As he was about to turn to the stairway to the left, he paused at the sight of a familiar figure. It was the trim and pleasant figure of a small woman, too richly dressed not to be noticeable there, too evidently in a distressing state of doubt not to attract attention, and yet her heavy veil and something in her manner suggested a desire to be unnoticed. "George Bannister's Gertrude!" Howard exclaimed, as he recognized in the trim little figure Mrs. Carr. It was so evident that she was in some manner of trouble that he determined to go to her, when she turned, and went quickly to one of the patient old police officers who guide unhappy strangers through the dangers and mysteries of a start to Brooklyn.

Howard plainly heard the officer's reply to her agitated inquiries. "Pardon me, miss," he said, "but you really ought to go over the bridge, or go home. I've offered a dozen times to put you on any car you want; but you don't seem to know what you want. Excuse me for telling you, miss, that if you don't want to walk, nor take any trolley, nor the bridge train, nor the L cars, I can't think of what you do want. The rush is beginning, and if you don't go to Brooklyn you'd best go home, or you'll get into trouble here."

"Is there anything I can do for you?" Howard asked, stepping up to the bewildered lady. She dropped a parasol, purse and cardcase to grasp him by both hands, as she murmured in a voice of agony, "Oh, Mr. Paxton, George has gone!"

The officer looked at Howard with a sigh of relief, and turned to his work.

"Gone?" echoed Howard. "Gone and jumped off the bridge?" He stopped to gather her scattered belongings.

"Worse!" she gasped.

"Not gone to Paris again?" faltered Howard.

"Worse!" she moaned. "He's gone to"—— Her voice shook so that she could not go on.

"Yes. Gone to?" Howard said in a comforting tone, and pressing her parasol, purse and cardcase into her hands.

"He's gone—to—Brooklyn!"

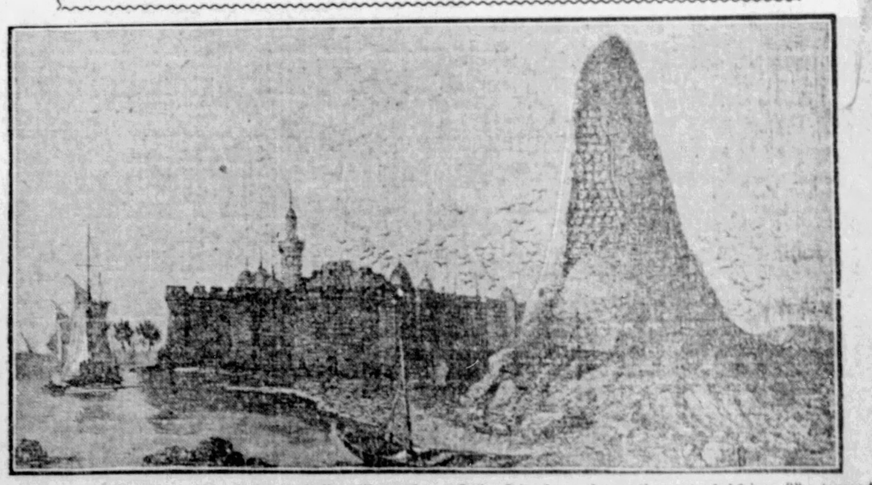
"Good Heavens!" cried Howard. "But perhaps he knows how to return."

"But he never will. We've quarrelled, and he'll stay there all his life."

"Not George Bannister," he said reassuringly. "But hist!" he added, trying not to laugh. "What stranger approaches by yonder forsaken trail?"

In the whirlpool of humanity now seething around the cars that plunged through the surging mass, lifting some of it, scattering some, dividing it, cutting it into smaller eddies that swept together again, but never diminishing it, a single figure tossed and struggled;

TOWER OF SKULLS ON JERBA ISLAND



A large tower constructed entirely of skulls still stands on Jerba Island, on the north coast of Africa. The tower is partially covered with a coating of lime. It is composed entirely of the skulls and thigh bones of Christians, the remains of 14,000 Spanish soldiers who were massacred in 1558

THOUSANDS HAVE KIDNEY TROUBLE AND DON'T KNOW IT

To Prove what Swamp-Root, the Great Kidney Remedy, Will Do for YOU, Every Reader of "Weekly Blade" May Have a Sample Bottle Sent Free by Mail.

Weak and unhealthy kidneys are responsible for more sickness and suffering than any other disease, therefore, when through neglect or other causes, kidney trouble is permitted to continue, fatal results are sure to follow.

Your other organs may need attention--but your kidneys most, because they do most and need attention first.

If you are sick or "feel badly," begin taking Dr. Kilmer's Swamp-Root, the great kidney, liver and bladder remedy, because as soon as your kidneys begin to get better they will help all the other organs to health. A trial will convince anyone.

The mild and immediate effect of Dr. Kilmer's Swamp-Root, the great kidney and bladder remedy, is soon realized. It stands the highest for its wonderful cures of the most distressing cases. Swamp-Root will set your whole system right, and the best proof of this is a trial.

14 East 120th St., New York City.
Dear Sir: Oct. 15th, 1902.

"I had been suffering severely from kidney trouble. All symptoms were on hand; my former strength and power had left me; I could hardly drag myself along. Even my mental capacity was giving out, and often I wished to die. It was then I saw an advertisement of you. Yours is a New York paper, but would not have paid any attention to it, had it not promised a sworn guarantee with every bottle of your medicine, asserting that your Swamp-Root is purely vegetable, and does not contain any harmful drugs. I am seventy years and four months old, and with a good conscience I can recommend Swamp-Root to all sufferers from kidney troubles. Four members of my family have been using Swamp-Root for four different kidney diseases, with the same good results."

With many thanks to you, I remain,
Very truly yours,
ROBERT BERNER.

You may have a sample bottle of this famous kidney remedy, Swamp-Root, sent free by mail, postpaid, by which you may test its virtues for such disorders as kidney, bladder and uric acid diseases, poor digestion, when obliged to pass your water frequently night and day, smarting or irritation in passing, brick-dust or sediment in the urine, headache, backache, lame back, dizziness, sleeplessness, nervousness, heart disturbance due to bad kidney trouble, skin eruptions from bad blood, neuralgia, rheumatism, diabetes, bloating, irritability, wornout feeling, lack of ambition, loss of flesh, sallow complexion, or Bright's disease.

If your water, when allowed to remain undisturbed in a glass or bottle for twenty-four hours, forms a sediment or settling or has a cloudy appearance, it is evidence that your kidneys and bladder need immediate attention.

Swamp-Root is the great discovery of Dr. Kilmer, the eminent kidney and bladder specialist. Hospitals use it with wonderful success in both slight and severe cases. Doctors recommend it to their patients and use it in their own families, because they recognize in Swamp-Root the greatest and most successful remedy.

Swamp-Root is pleasant to take and is for sale the world over at druggists in bottles of two sizes and two prices—fifty cents and one dollar. Remember the name, Swamp-Root, Dr. Kilmer's Swamp-Root, and the address, Binghamton, N. Y., on every bottle.

EDITORIAL NOTICE.—If you have the slightest symptoms of kidney or bladder trouble, or if there is a trace of it in your family history, send at once to Dr. Kilmer & Co., Binghamton, N. Y., who will gladly send you by mail, immediately, without cost to you, a sample bottle of Swamp-Root and a book containing many of the thousands upon thousands of testimonial letters received from men and women cured. In writing, be sure to say that you read this generous offer in The Toledo "Weekly Blade."

sometimes buried out of sight, sometimes borne to the top of the highest waves of the whirling pool.

She followed his eyes, but saw nothing that diverted her fears, or changed their form.

"I shall go to Brooklyn after him!" she declared. "Will you help me "

"By the token of that copper's good right arm, and unyielding club, I will!" Howard replied, keeping an eye on the storm-tossed figure. He had recognized George in the uneasy atom, but forebore to tell Gertrude, fearing emotional results. George wore a wide-brimmed hat, very much pulled down over his eyes. At times he fought those around him in a lusty way, and with seeming enjoyment; and then, having cleared a space about him for a second, would pull his hat over his eyes, and dart, as well as he could, hither and yon, as if to escape observation.

"Do you want to see him very much?" Howard asked his trembling companion.

"Oh, Mr. Paxton, the quarrel was all my fault! I want to see him, to forgive him, even if he hates me. To let him know that he was forgiven, before he goes to Brooklyn for ever, and I die."

"Very well, Mrs. Carr," Howard said. "Stand right here by the L stairs. Promise not to move no matter what happens and I'll see what can be done."

He hurried to the edge of the whirlpool, and threw himself into it. He was instantly swallowed up, and rendered nearly breathless, but he allowed the stormy currents to drag him as they would, knowing that he would soonest reach George's side by that means. And in the course of ten minutes he was swept violently against the young man, and throwing both arms around him they were whirled about together, as Howard exclaimed above the torturing tumult of noises, "She is here!"

"Ah, ha!" George replied in the same manner, hissing close to Howard's ear, "she comes to exult over my lost soul, while I risk my life and sanity in this struggle for one glimpse of her dear face."

"No," cried Howard. "She comes to forgive, to redeem you. Put your hands on my shoulders and push. I'll carry you to her—and forgiveness!"

In this manner they gradually drew near to the edge of the whirling mass, where they were suddenly released, and shot out into the open, and carried to Gertrude's side, gasping.

"Gertrude! Angel of my soul's heart forgive!" cried George, falling on his knees before her. In an instant a hundred people gathered around them. Howard in desperation put a strong arm around each of the lovers, and dragged them up the L stairs. The crowd applauded gaily, George defied them, with taunts of, "Animals! Vermin!" and struggled to escape from Howard, and return and fight them. But Howard's strength prevailed, and soon had them both planted on a comparatively clear part of the platform, where he released them, but stood guard, while regaining breath.

They made their usual protestations of self-fault and blame, and declarations of forgiveness and undying love; and then George, with a sudden sunny smile, asked, "I say, Paxton, how did you recognize me, I'd been there an hour, just for a sight of Gertrude."

"How did you know Mrs. Carr would be there?" Howard asked, and at that they all laughed. Instantly the lovers were as free from any sign of trouble as the brilliant sky above them was of the rigors of winter yet to return.

They took train; Howard first buying papers to give him excuse not to be mu h in evidence in the lovers' confidences and congratulations. But their unusual silence caused him to look up, lest another misunderstanding threatened to part them untimely. He saw them holding hands, and both staring with rapt smiles at an advertising card above the windows on the opposite side of the car. It was a new drawing and verse, celebrating the virtues of a new food; work of George's pen and pencil. "One of a series," George said, catching Howard's look. "For it I receive gold of the realm, dollars five hundred. Gertruce, I love this man! He appreciates my work. Let us disembark at the next port—Thirty-fourth street—and take chariot to an inn, where we may rejoice in wine, and eke, oysters. I love him, and by the Lord Harry, I want you to love him—as a brother."

They rejoiced as the young man suggested, and Howard invited them to another banquet that evening; George promising to bring his sister Madge, and Gertrude.

It was a notable supper at the Paxtons' apartments that evening. Besides the host and hostess, and the guests we have already seen invited, Mr. Jack Worthington was present. And the menu was as good as the company. Grace made Welsh rabbit, and Gertrude chocolate fudge; Jack cut bread for sandwiches, and George ground a paste of sardines for the same; Howard presided over the store of bottled beer for the men, and Madge over the coffee urn for the ladies. George Bannister made no less than a score of speeches over the happy event they celebrated, the passing of the eclipse of Howard's name: that writer himself read a poem humorously describing the same passing of a shadow; Gertrude burnt the fudge and her fingers at a chance allusion to Brooklyn; and Madge, a wild pleasure of secret joy in her eyes, was silently observant of all, but none more than looked with impatience at her brother. George caught one of those looks, blushed guiltily, and drew a sealed letter from his pocket, and gave it to Jack, saying, "Father told me to hand you this, but I forgot, until Madge's reproving eyes reminded me. She must know what it's about: I don't."

Jack took the letter, glanced at it, laid it down hastily, and went to Grace. He was deeply in earnest, and spoke to her in low eager tones, so the others were discreetly busy and noisy about their occupations. "Oh, George!" said Worthington, glancing over his shoulder a moment, "there's something in that letter about you. Better read it."

Madge's wild eyes were dancing, now, and she watched her brother intently. George ran his eyes down the letter until he came to his own name, and read: "Say to George that the Consolidated Chemical Limited goes into the hands of a receiver tomorrow. It is an irretrievable failure."

Having read these words George dashed the letter to the table, rushed to Gertrude, and exclaimed: "Love moon of my heart's night! Guiding star of my soul's flight! Anchor of my storm-swept life! The shadows of earth, the mists of heaven are dissolved and banished, and unending sunlight plays and dances over the course of—of—Gertie, that damn Chemical Consolidated is bust, your mother must admit that my father was all right, and keep her promise. We marry!" He turned to the startled company's society. When it was warm enough to sit in the orchard Howard often told Madge how much he enjoyed his studies of plant life, under her father's instruction. He had not been out to the farm much, to be sure. Perhaps it was that he cared less for her father's choice vegetables than for his choice flowers.

His roses, especially. And of those, one rose in particular, the choicest of all, though a wild rose. And it had no thorns! Had it—for him? And its color changed so! look! Even as one spoke, it deepened the red of its petals: And it was so young, and fair, and sweet, that its petals sparkled yet with dew, and now grew crimson, and—I love that rose, Sweetheart! May I wear it for ever, and cherish it, there, on my breast where it sinks now? Your voice is so low—yes? Yes!

(The End.)

Each of the chief organs of the body is a link in the chain of life. A chain is no stronger than its weakest link, the body no stronger than its weakest organ. If there is weakness of heart or lungs, liver or kidneys, there is a weak link in the chain of life which may snap at any time. Often this so-called "weakness" is caused by lack of nutrition, the result of disease of the stomach and other organs of digestion and nutrition. Diseases of the stomach and its allied organs are cured by the use of Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery. When the diseased stomach is cured, diseases of other organs which seem remote from the stomach but which have their origin in a diseased condition of the stomach and other organs of digestion and nutrition, are cured also.

"I was in poor health when I commenced taking Doctor Pierce's medicines," writes Mr. Elmer Lawler, of Volga, Jefferson Co., Ind. "I had stomach, kidney, heart, and lung troubles. Was not able to do any work. I had a severe cough and hemorrhage of the lungs, but after using your medicine a while I commenced to gain in strength and flesh, and stopped coughing right away. Took about six bottles of 'Golden Medical Discovery.' I feel like a different person. I gladly recommend your medicine to all sufferers, for I know it cured me."

The use of Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Pellets will cure that foul breath.

XXVII:—MARRYING THE LAND.

It was not until he had many interviews with Mr. Bannister, and the lawyer from White River, that Howard realized the story Jack Worthington had told him. Then, for Grace's sake, he was glad that it was. Anyway, he should go on with his work. There was a stigma on his name—undeserved, but there—and he would work as if this good fortune had never come, until that stigma was wholly removed. Mr. Bannister mildly suggested that making a large check good by signing his own name to it was, by way of removing a stigma, a better process than making a poem sell by signing his own name to it—as the world goes. Then Howard said the thing bothered him. He knew nothing about mining, and probably could not learn. His work was affected, already, by thought of mines and mining lands. Mr. Bannister had a way out of that trouble; sell the land. The very thought it was a relief to Howard, and the transaction went forward, but without speed. It dragged. Then Jack went to his father, and asked, as a dutiful son should, if he had any objections to welcoming into the Worthington family as a daughter-in-law, Miss Paxton, sister of the gentleman from whom they were trying to buy the iron lands. Jack thought the marriage would expedite the land sale for which his father was anxious. In reply the elder Worthington made the only humorous remark of his life. "My son," he said to Jack, "your father is a wise oldster, after all. started out to have you marry that land, and by George, you end up by marrying it. Eh?"

He repeated that joke, not often but pretty regularly, when he thought the company of sufficient worth to behold him in all his versatility. He repeated it when he and Mrs. Worthington went to call on Grace, and again when Grace and Howard first dined at the Worthingtons. His doctor said that it had done his distinguished patient's health a world of good to turn humorist.

Mrs. Marble, mother of Gertrude, wrote to Mr. Bannister, father of George. "You were right, and I was wrong. Blood Chemical Consolidated Limited—if you didn't wreck it to prove yourself right—so the children may marry, so far as I am concerned."

When his father gave this brief note to George, that young man's eyes blazed, his attitude was that of an orator, there were all the familiar signs that he was moved to long and impassioned speech. His lips made some soundless motions, and then he took his father's hand and said quietly: "I love Gertie, father, and I believe she loves me."

"Then, in Heaven's name, marry her quick, before her mother finds another excuse to delay the wedding." They were married that evening. There was a doubt to the end, though. Gertrude declared that George had not noticed, or, at least, had not said that he noticed a certain detail of her toilet, and added that she would remain an unloved and miserable widow all her life, rather than endanger the happiness of a man who cared so little for her as to—tears intervened. George announced that he was the soulless hulk of a base monster, and that his punishment was deserved. His unhappiness would not last long. The river! But they brought them to the altar at last, smiling and serene; and they are the lovingest of couples, but it is remarked that their lives are too tranquil to interest others. For they never quarrel, or so much as misunderstand!

Marguerite Boynton conquered Broadway. She was the novelty longed for; Broadway raved about her and brought her renown and prosperity. To Harry, her husband, it brought happiness, deep and unalloyed. Yes, unalloyed, though there were those that fluttered about Daisy, who laughed at Harry, and more than wished him out of the way, asked that he be sent out of the way. But Harry reigned supreme in her affections, even when she discovered that many women felt his fascination as well as she, and that he was too gentle and good-hearted to resent admiration. Surely, Daisy knew that he loved her. Was that not enough? Plainly it was not, for she grew ferociously jealous, and they quarreled briskly; and it was she, not he, who must run to make up, to ask forgiveness, to promise not to annoy, to be obedient, or—well, there were other stars as great as she, who appreciated him.

She was not wholly miserable; for there was a kind of pleasure even in her quarrels with him. He made her very unhappy much of the time, to be sure, but she did not lose him. That was a triumph to boast of. Once, before Harry, feeling the full of his power over her, demanded, and got, the right to draw all of her earnins, once, before that, she sent some money to her mother. It came back to her. Her mother wrote that they did not need it. They were living on the farm, with grandfather Bunton, and all worked hard, early and late, as those who go to the earth for a living must. "Your father was a farmer when he was a young man, and he knows the work and is strong enough to do it. We all work. We live as we can, not comfortably, but honestly. Do not send money."

With Grace—Mrs. John Worthington, jr.—away on her wedding journey, Howard would have been lonely in the spring, had not Mr. Bannister made out to have him at the country place pretty often. Howard owned the charm of the old lawyer from the first. Laura was young and daintily pretty like a flower and she was adored by her father and mother. Because her father was rich he could give his adoration substantial expression, in which he was aided and abetted by his wife, and so Laura, in all the eighteen years of her life, had never had a wish ungratified or the least cause to suspect there could be such a thing in the world as disappointment. Then something happened to shadow her roseate vision.

The "something" was a very young man whom Laura decided she wanted to marry. There was nothing against the boy except his youth. He was scarcely more than a year older than Laura and he openly worshipped her with all his young intensities of fancy and feeling. The older people, looking on, smiled at what yas to them a pretty comedy, until the subject of marriage was broached with the utmost seriousness and they found they had to cope with a will which had never known subjection. The only concession the parents of the boy and girl would make was, "wait until you are older," which, in the face of the young people's wisdom, was something beyond pardon. As a result, the boy was sent rebellious yet helpless to resist, to a distant college, and Laura went to visit, indefinitely, her maternal grandparents in another city.

The old people were a hale, happy pair who wore their years with grace and had not forgotten how to sympathize with the rising generation. At first Laura fancied herself too broken-hearted to drag out an extended earthly career. Each morning when she arose, she examined herself in the mirror to see if her face was marked with the signs of the early death she was expecting. She was disappointed when she found her collarbones were not protruding, nor the peach-like bloom of her cheeks faded into a touching pallor.

Meantime, her grandparents were constantly devising something delightful for her pleasure. Laura allowed herself to be languidly diverted, but of course it was impossible that mere pleasure could heal her bruised affections. After a time, with so much to enjoy, she gradually forgot to be miserable. She kept to her habit of sending frequent long letters to the loved and lost one, written with "a pen dipped in the blood of a faithful heart," as she expressed it when under the influence of emotion.

The replies she received were not entirely satisfactory. The boy did his best to be responsive, but he was too much of a boy to be facile with his pen, and it often happened that after he had dated his letter and inscribed in a bold, black hand, "My Own Darling, Dearest Laura," his inspiration deserted him and he was forced to resort to imparting information concerning the weather, until his epistle reached a length where he could becomingly close with "Yours forever."

Laura read between the lines what she wanted him to say, finding in "It rained to beat the band this morning. Yesterday was a day out of sight," protestations of love, fervent and undying.

After a month's separation, one evening when rain had interfered with a planned entertainment, Laura's spirits were in accord with the elements. The boy's letter that day had been depressingly cheerful and it was filled principally with an enthusiastic description of a "corking game of football."

"Football!" said Laura contemptuously.

All the world was a dismal swamp and man a delusion to Laura. She sighed gloomily to her grandparents, that men had no stability; it was only women that could be faithful unto death. Her grandfather looked at her with little wrinkles of amusement gathered around his eyes.

"Bless my heart, Matilda," he said to his wife, "what can we do to convince this young woman that men are not all deceivers?"

The girl's grandmother gave her a gentle, reassuring smile, full of the sweetness of the aged who have lived kindly.

"Suppose we show her the book," she suggested. "It is in my desk, William. Will you bring it?"

The book, which was mentioned as if it was spelled with capitals, was brought, and its quaint appearance aroused Laura's curiosity.

"Isn't it a dear, old thing!" she exclaimed. "What is it, grandmother?"

"Oh, a sort of diary I kept when I was a girl," the old lady told her. "Look at it if you like, my dear, it may amuse you."

Laura opened the book, turning carefully its yellowed leaves, stained here and there by the flowers which had sometime been pressed between the pages. The volume, when it was stirred, exhaled a delicate fragrance of dried rose leaves and lavender. The ink with which the fine, prim writing had been traced had faded, but the words were still faintly legible.

"Matilda, her Book," was the inscription on the flyleaf.

In the beginning, friendship rhymes, a few recipes and quotations from some guide to the proper conduct of young ladies, filled the pages. Then the name, Thomas, began to appear and soon it was written down like a daily record, coupled with some anecdote of which Thomas was the hero.

"Today Thomas came. He brought me a rose and said it had stolen its color from my face. I shall keep the rose forever.

"Today Thomas came. When he went away, he kissed my hand. I fear it was not seemly.

"Today Thomas came. He brought me a sandalwood fan and begged me to accept it, but I feared it was not seemly.

"Today Thomas came. He put his arm around my waist. I liked it, but I fear it was not seemly."

There were many like naive coincidences devoted exclusively to the said Thomas and his wooing. Laura bent over the pages, absorbed in their contents, the color deepening in her cheeks while she read the story of the bygone romance. Her grandparents exchanged smiling glances over her bowed head, and noted with loving appreciation the beauty of her hair where the lamp light turned its brown to threads of gold.

"Today Thomas came to say goodbye. He has gone away on a long sea voyage. He asked me if I would wait for his return. I shall be true forever."

There were stains on this last record which seemed as if they might have been made by tears. Laura turned the remaining pages eagerly. They were blank. She closed the book with a sigh and gazed at her grandmother with wide, shining eyes.

"And he came back, and you married him, and now he's my grandfather, and you have been true forever!" she exclaimed joyously, thinking she had discovered in this old-time story, a romance parallel with her own.

She paused to look at the faithful lovers in admiration. A circumstance she had forgotten came suddenly to her mind. She looked bewildered.

"Thomas, Thomas," she said slowly. "Why grandfather's name is William!"

She stared at her grandmother accusingly, making her blush till the color that stole into her cheeks was as rosy as the flush staining Laura's puzzled face.

"Your grandmother was a sad coquette, Laura," her grandfather told her, shaking his finger in pretended reproval at his wife.

"Thomas was long in coming back," the old lady explained demurely. "Perhaps it was just as well," she added with a sigh, which the content in her eyes denied.

"How old were you grandmother?" Laura asked after a moment's silence.

"Just your age, my dear," she answered.

Laura sat busied with her thoughts through another silent moment.

"I think I'll go home next week," she announced brightly. And then with a little, care-free laugh—"I had a letter from Ned today. He wrote he'd been having a corking game of football," she confided.

When the Heart Is Young

ELIZABETH AYRES.

VICTOR HUGO'S BED.

In the accompanying picture is shown the bed in which Victor Hugo died. Regarded merely as a piece of furniture, it is in no way remarkable, but because it was the property of this illustrious Frenchman his countrymen value it as a priceless relic, and not a day passes that many of them do not make a pilgrimage to the house in Paris in which it is enshrined.

This house is, indeed, a veritable Hugo museum, since in it may be found many things which were formerly the poet's property. The chairs and sofas which he used in his old home, and some of which

he fashioned with his own hands; vases and other fine specimens of porcelain, which it took him several years to collect; some of his books and manuscripts—these and several other appropriate relics may be found here.

The reason is obvious. Since the time of Voltaire no writer has made such an impression on his countrymen or evoked so much hero worship as Victor Hugo, and in establishing this museum his admirers have simply sought to leave a durable record of their loyalty and love.

Easily Understood.

"Are you the Mr. Nuritch who had a short article in that magazine last month?" asked the casual acquaintance.

"Yes," replied Mr. Nuritch, "but, of course, you will understand that I don't make a business of that sort of thing."

"Oh, I can understand that. I read the article."—Philadelphia Press.

How They Do Talk!

Madge—Why in the world is he marrying Miss Oldgirl?

Marjorie—Perhaps he is paying off one of those freak election bets.—Town Topics.

COULDN'T FOOL HIM

Doctor Was Firm and Was Right.

Many doctors forbid their patients to drink coffee but the patients still drink it on the sly and thus spoil all the doctor's efforts and keep themselves sick. Sometimes the doctor makes sure that the patient is not drinking coffee and there was a case of that kind in St. Paul where a business man said:

"After a very severe illness last winter which almost caused my death the doctor said Postum Food Coffee was the only thing that I could drink and he just made me quit coffee and drink Postum. My illness was caused by indigestion from the use of tea and coffee.

"The state of my stomach was so bad that it became terribly inflamed and finally resulted in a rupture. I had not drank Postum very long before my lost blood was restored and my stomach was well and strong and I have now been using Postum for almost a year. When I got up from bed after my illness I weighed 98 pounds and now my weight is 120.

"There is no doubt that Postum was the reason for this wonderful improvement and I shall never go back to tea or coffee but shall always stick to the food drink that brought me back to health and strength." Name given by Postum Co., Battle Creek, Mich.

Look in each package for a copy of the famous little book, "The Road to Wellville."

The Farmstead

Questions for Answer.

The following questions are submitted to readers for answer. We do this in the hope of getting the results of actual and successful experience, which will be the most valuable answers possible:

Will some one please tell me through The Blade how to raise cedar and pine trees from the seed? How and when to plant the seed?—R., Hewins, Kan.

A calf four months old developed a lump in the windpipe. It seems to be hard. It has to run out its tongue in order to breathe. Will someone tell me what it is and what to do?—R.

You should have called a good veterinary surgeon at once. Probably the animal will suffocate from the growth. Still, we shall be glad to print any information our readers can give concerning such tumors.

I have a mare that corked herself last February. It got very sore and a lump commenced to grow. I have used various liniments all summer without any benefit. I have cut it twice, burned it with caustic and used white vitriol and a lot of other medicines. Will some one tell me what to do?—G., Astoria, Ill.

Will some reader please tell me how best to keep the cows in full flow of milk during the winter months? — R., Racine, Wisconsin.

Can any Blade friend tell me whether a farmer's wife can make any money raising pigeons? If so, how to mate and feed them?—G., New Lexington, O.

I ask some poultry raiser to give a good remedy for chicken cholera.—C., Alexis, Michigan.

Will some one tell me whether mushrooms can be raised in a cellar and how to proceed?—M., Trilby, O.

I write to ask of your many readers a remedy for a cribbing horse. Sometimes it is called a wind sucker. The horse hooks his upper teeth over the edge of the feed box, hay rack, anywhere, and by a pull drawing in the throat, seems to suck wind into the stomach. Why or for what purpose none can tell. It seems simply a habit. The horse practicing it is apt to have colic, does not fatten or thrive, seems always dull and stupid. I cannot find anything in horse books about this trouble, yet I find almost all having anything to do with horses have had experience with it, but can give no cure; shall look for reply through your great paper with great interest.—K., Parkersburg, West Virginia.

That Self-Milking Cow.

Editor Farmstead:—Tell W., of Scott, O., this plan of keeping his cow from sucking herself: Take a small hollow pipe, and cut a piece long enough to make a bit for her mouth. Make a hole in each end, and have rings put in. Bore several other holes clear through the pipe, so they will come inside of her mouth. The cow can't even drink water unless she puts her mouth deep enough to cover the ends of the bit. It may be necessary to take it out of her mouth when she drinks.

Unless the cow is an extra good one, I am like the editor—I would dry her up and sell her for beef. I defy anyone to dry a cow that sucks herself unless he keeps her from sucking. Sometimes you can break them.—C., Halstead, Kan.

Editor Farmstead:—To keep a cow from sucking herself put a good halter on her. Then take a stout stick three feet long, make a hole in each end; pass the chin strap of the halter through one end of the stick; let the other end extend back between the cow's front legs, and pass a rope or surcingle through the stick and fasten around the cow's body, just behind the shoulders.—H., Douglassville, Tex.

Editor Farmstead:—Tell W., of Scott, O., to put a halter on his cow and a bridle bit in her mouth, fastened to the side rings of the halter. She will try to suck for a week or two but will soon give it up.—M., Oberlin, Kan.

Starting a Creamery.

Editor Farmstead:—Please give us a detailed plan, if possible, to start a cooperative creamery to handle the cream from three or four hunded cows; how best to sell the stock, how to start the organizing of the company, and any further advice would be gratefully received from a constant reader.—B., Grandon, Mich.

Communicate with the manufacturers or dealers in creamery machinery in some large city. There are some of them that organize such companies, taking part of the stock themselves, and furnishing the machinery.

Meat Frying to Grease.

Editor Farmstead: Perhaps some of The Blade readers can explain the cause of hog meat, when fried, frying nearly all into grease, leaving very small pieces of meat, even when cut large and thick. Is it the time it is killed? or the way it is cured? or both. Again it seems to get larger when fried. What is the cause? I wish some of the readers to explain in Blade if they can do so.—T., Carl Junction, Mo.

We doubt very much whether a piece of meat in a frying pan ever became actually larger in bulk. The heat causes a shrinking of the cellular tissue that causes a change of shape, but there is no real increase in bulk.

As to a piece of pork "going all to grease" in the frying pan, it could only do this if the animal had been fattened mostly on some food that caused the lard to be very oily. Corn probably would be the food most liable to do this. Nothing in the curing could affect the relative amount of lard and muscle in the meat, and the time of killing has nothing whatever to do with it. In the great packing houses at Chicago and other western cities, hogs are killed by the hundreds and thousands every day in the year, yet the meat as it comes from them is always of the best quality, and never shows these peculiarities. The writer has used all kinds of hog meat from the Chicago houses for years, and never found a bad piece.

We shall be glad to hear from readers on the points asked for in the above letter. But omit all reference to the signs of the zodiac or the phases of moon. We have no patience with such silly superstitions.

A Good Beef Pickle.

Editor Farmstead: I send you the following formula for a good beef pickle in reply to the request of S., of Torrey, Pa.: For 100 pounds of beef take six pounds rock salt, one quart molasses, two ounces of saltpeter and four gallons of water. Boil and stir until all are dissolved; skim and let cool; pour it over the beef when cold.—E., Bear Lake, Pa.

Fall Plowing.

Editor Farmstead: I notice in the Weekly Blade of October 15, a request for advice regarding fall plowing of sod ground for spring seeding, by M., of Henderson, Pa. As the editor requested, I will give my experience in farming for 30 years. If I wanted to break a piece of sod for a spring seeding, I invariably plowed it in the fall, for by so doing the sod would rot, and when plowed and harrowed in the spring the sod is rotten, mixes up with the clay and makes a fine fertilizer. I always favored plowing stubble ground as soon as convenient after the crop is harvested, to destroy the weeds before seed the ground. The weeds and stubble turned under and left to rot, greatly enrich the soil, and put it into condition to work earlier in the spring; I have always favored fall plowing for spring seedings, for the reason above stated.—H., Napoleon, O.

Trap Lantern for Insects.

Some tests made in an orchard in eastern New York during the past summer, and reported recently in the Scientific American, seem to show that the trap lantern, which is supposed to catch and destroy insect pests at night by the dazzling effects of its light rays, has at least partially failed in its purpose. Plum curculio overran the orchard, yet during five months only three specimens were captured. A single chinch bug was caught, and even greater wariness was displayed by the common squash bug. On the other hand, one of the experiment stations shows that to a large extent it was the beneficial insects which were caught during its five months of test work. In a cotton field in Texas three trap lanterns in a single night destroyed 24,490 insects, representing nearly 400 species. In this big capture the injurious kind slightly outnumbered the beneficial. The wide variety of results, so far as numbers are concerned, will be readily seen when it is stated that in a trap lantern run steadily for every night for nearly half a year in New York state only one and a half times as many insects were captured as were taken in a single lantern operated for one night only in Texas. The student of entomology who wishes to secure without delay a large collection of insects has but to fasten an ordinary lantern to a brick and place the brick in a milk pan on top of a post about four feet high. If the pan be filled nearly full of water, with a thin coating of kerosene, the insects attracted by the rays of light will meet their death in the liquid.

To Tell Age of Sheep.

Sheep have two adult incisor teeth at the end of the first year. At the end of each year they get an additional pair until four pairs are present, when they are said to be "full mouthed." They begin to shed them at from the age of 5 to 10, and sometimes sooner, depending largely on where they are, the breed kept and the conditions under which they have been kept. A sheep therefore that has two adult teeth is 1 year old, four teeth 2 years old, and so on.

Don't Dehorn All Steers.

The practice of dehorning animals that are to be put into feed yards has come largely into vogue during the last ten or fifteen years. It is generally conceded that, all things considered, it is much more humane to dehorn than it is to allow horned animals to run in the yards together. While the practice is commendable, it is the opinion of a number of feeders with whom we have discussed the matter recently that it has been carried a little too far.

When all animals that are put into feed yards are dehorned the tendency is for them to bunch together too much during fly time and many animals become too warm, and consequently will not make the gains that they otherwise would if they could be kept scattered. Their object, of course, in bunching together is to lessen the agony caused by flies. Another disadvantage of close bunching is that it frequently results in trampling out the grass and destroying the sod.

Those who have tried it find that by leaving horns on a few of their feeders, animals will thrive much better. Some prefer one animal in every half dozen horned, others one with each load, one in a dozen or fifteen is plenty to keep them from bunching. There is no question but what there is something in this theory, and we offer it is a suggestion at this time so that those who are raising animals extensively for the stock may be benefited thereby.—Iowa Homestead.

Cows That Are Thieves.

"If the 'man behind the cow' in Kansas would do his part, no unprofitable animal would masquerade under the deceitious appellation of 'milch cow,' and she would either go to the butcher's block or be made to return a profit by more intelligent care and management," says Secretary Coburn in the last quarterly report of the Kansas Board of Agriculture. "It passeth understanding why theft by a cow should be tolerated more than theft by a human. In effect, the result to the loser in either case is the same. Our government has found wisdom to study and establish far-reaching methods for the detection and the repression of the latter; and by the same token why should our farmers and dairymen be less vigilant in regard to this possible proclivity in their cows—beasts described as dumb, yet outwitting their owners? So long as cows of this class are permitted in the dairy herd, so long will there be dissatisfaction and failure. Improvement is the route to success, whether by breeding, better management, or other way, and intelligence in our cowmen is the power that will force advancement in the right direction.

"Dairying has come to be one of the most important factors in Kansas agriculture, and, rightly conducted, is one of the surest money-makers of our varied industries. It is incomparably more rational than any one-crop system, or even general farming, as its practice tends to rotation of crops, maintains or increases the fertility of land, and affords steady employment with returns remunerative according to the brains mixed with the business."

Deep or Shallow Plowing.

To the above question, Professor W. H. Sevenson, chief of the department of soils, Iowa College of Agriculture, replies as follows:

"This is one of the questions that cannot be answered definitely. There can be no hard and fast rule for plowing. The best depth to plow at a given time and on a particular type of soil must be decided by the farmer after a careful consideration of the needs and conditions.

"Plowing makes weathering possible and thus not only tends to make available the plant food in the soil brought nearer the surface by the plow, but also aids in fining (refining or purifying) the soil. Plowing dries and warms the soil. Often the soil has become compacted and the pores closed by heavy rains, and then it proves best to plow in order to dry and warm the land.

"Plowing is often advantageous for the purpose of letting the air into the soil when otherwise the interstices would remain filled with free water; to promote drainage and the absorption of moisture. Further, one of the objects of plowing is to promote nitrification, the process by which organic nitrogen is changed into available nitrogen.

"However, without doubt the main reason why we plow is to thoroughly pulverize that portion of the soil in which the roots of plants grow and find their nourishment, and thus put it in the best physical condition possible. For several reasons it is desirable to have this area which is available for the roots as large as possible, and therefore the plowing should be deep, but only deep enough to meet the requirements.

"The best practice to secure and maintain a deep, mellow soil is shown by the heavy, vigorous growth of crops upon 'back furrows' and the stunted growth in 'dead furrows' as compared with the average crop of the field. Fall-sewer it is well to note that it is only safe to deepen the average prairie soil gradually by plowing a little deeper each year or two. It is true that on this type of soil not more than one-half or one inch of the raw soil should be brought up at any one plowing.

"This is a fact because this new soil forms a layer on the surface, and the plant food which it contains is not readily available for the young plant, which has germinated and grown in the old, partial starvation may injure the plant long before its roots find their way into the richer soil beneath. This condition applies especially to spring plowing; when raw soil is turned up in the fall exposure to freezing and thawing tends to make the elements of plant food which it contains readily available for growing plants. This added supply of nourishment then proves of real value to the crop.

"The danger of plowing clay ground several inches deeper than it has been plowed heretofore is especially great. It is altogether probable that it will injure land of that character very seriously for a period of several years to come. The writer knows of a field of forty acres of stiff clay which an ambitious but misinformed farmer plowed to a depth of eight or nine inches, although in previous years a furrow in this field had never been turned deeper than five inches. The corn crop the first season was a complete failure, and fully half a decade passed before this land was in condition for fairly profitable crop production. This former paid a high price for his knowledge, and we record his mistakes in order that others may not pass through the same experience.

"This old clay soil which was turned up was comparatively without humus (vegetable mold), hence deficient in bacterial or germ life, and therefore greatly deficient in available plant food. It is true that all the elements of fertility that were in this soil before were still present, but the humus had been put down beneath the reach of the young plants, and therefore the soil, although essentially as fertile as formerly, was practically less fertile.

"Soils of this type can be safely deepened if clover, cow-peas, soy beans or some cover crops are grown and turned under to increase the humus contents of the soil, and the plow is then let down gradually; for instance, at the rate of half an inch every time the sod is plowed for corn. If the plowing is done in the winter months to the weathering action of the rains and atmosphere, the soil can slowly but very certainly be deepened and improved.

"There are certain types of soil on which it makes very little difference how deep the plow is set; examples of this type are the volcanic ash soils in eastern Washington, which, except in regard to humus, are very similar, both in texture and per centage content of the elements of fertility, to a depth far below that reached by the average roots of agricultural plants. In this class of soils are also included the less loamy, (homogeneous) soils found in western Iowa along the Missouri river.

"Like the Washington soils, they seem to be about as rich in the elements of fertility, except humus, at a depth of ten or fifteen feet, as they are near the surface. However, we would not recommend that even these soils be plowed very deep if this practice has not been followed heretofore, for the reason that injury might result for the time being but we would not expect it to be as serious as in the case of the cold clay soil.

"In the greater part of the corn section of the central west the soil freezes to a depth of two or three feet in winter; as a result, the particles of soil are loosened and the ground is put into good physical condition in much the same way as it would be were the plow used.

"It often happens that ground can be put into better condition for oats or spring grain with the disk or cultivator than with the plow. This is true, because these crops do better in a firm seed bed and it is not necessary under these conditions to re-establish capillary connection, a labor which would have been imposed had the plow been used in the preparation of the seed bed. Therefore, for spring grains put on corn stalk ground, it is frequently far more profitable to carefully prepare a seed bed to a depth of three or four inches by disking and harrowing than to plow and then work to restore capillary activity.

"And right here is one of the chief reasons for plowing shallow in the spring of the year; the deeper the soil is plowed at this season of the year the greater the amount of work required to again restore capillary connection between the surface soil and the subsoil.

"On the other hand, it is not injurious to plow deeper in the fall; first, because the rains and snows of winter tend to compact the soil and thus restore capillarity, and, secondly, because the frost and exposure to the atmosphere are wonderful agents for preparing the soil for the production of crops.

MONSTER BELL.

The largest bell in the world is to be found in India. It is made entirely of bronze, and is therefore of great intrinsic

value apart from its interest from its size. The photograph reproduced here with shows the proportions of the great bulk of metal in comparison with men of ordinary size.

THEDFORD'S BLACK-DRAUGHT
THEDFORD'S
BLACK-DRAUGHT
STOCK MEDICINE
A LIVER MEDICINE FOR
HORSES, CATT

Question Bureau

RULES.—1.—Your real name and post-office address must be on the sheet with the question. Initials will not do. 2.—Ask only one question; that is, there may be several questions all on the same subject, but not different subjects. 3.—The editor of the Bureau is not allowed to give the address of any person or firm, nor about the reliability of any person or firm, nor where you can buy anything or sell anything—nothing in the way of free advertising. 4.—We reserve the right to decline to answer any question not of general interest; and will not answer any questions concerning prices of old coins, stamps, etc. 5.—Don't ask replies by mail. If a question is of general interest to our readers, we will reply in print, but never by mail.

Negro Colonization in Africa.

Please give me a history of the Colonization society, telling how many slaves they sent to Africa. Has the United States a colony over there? Are there any negroes sent there by the society now? How large is the colony, and what is the population?—S. S. W., Land of Promise, Virginia.

Rev. Samuel Hopkins and Rev. Ezra Stiles, both of Newport, R. I., originated the idea of founding a society to colonize American negroes in Africa, in 1773. The Revolutionary war, of course, interrupted these plans. After the Revolution, Dr. Stiles took up the matter again, and kept agitating it until his death, in 1803. The first colored persons sent from the United States numbered 38, who were sent from New Bedford to Sierra Leone, a British colony on the western coast of Africa. Finally the American Colonization society was organized in 1817. In March, 1819, congress appropriated $100,000 for sending back to Africa such slaves as should be brought from Africa, as the slave trade was prohibited by law. The colonization society selected 88 negroes to begin a settlement, to which such negroes should be sent and the government sent them over in 1820. The emigrants were to erect huts for at least 500 recaptured Africans, and cultivate land for their own support. They made their settlement at Cape Mesurado, south of Sierra Leone. The settlement was called Liberia, and the capital was named Monrovia, in honor of President Monroe.

Liberia was controlled by the Colonization society until 1847, when it relinquished its powers to the people themselves. The latter adopted a declaration of independence, and modelled their government on the American plan.

Liberia now extends for 500 miles along the coast and reaches 200 miles inland. Its population is 1,068,000, of whom 18,000 are either freed slaves from the United States or their descendants; the rest are native Africans. Monrovia has about 6,000 inhabitants. No white man is allowed to vote or hold property. There is no religious toleration. A few immigrants still arrive from the United States. The Liberians have failed to make any impression on the barbarous native tribes, and are themselves relapsing towards barbarism. The history of a very recent attempt to colonize American negroes in Liberia shows the folly of the idea.

An organization of southern philanthropists gathered together a group of 56 of these negroes and shipped them to Monrovia. Funds were furnished the deported people to defray the expenses of their proposed effort to raise cotton on African soil, which scientific investigation had shown adaptable to the purpose. The colonists reached their destination last February, planted their cotton and awaited result. The crop proved a total failure, probably from lack of intelligent care, the banished negroes used up their money and lost their courage. In less than eight months more than 30 of the 56 were dead.

Last week there arrived in New York a shattered remnant of the colony—two men, three women and four children, ragged, hollow-eyed and gaunt. They were on their way to their old home in the land of Uncle Sam, after a fruitless attempt to colonize American negroes in barbarism. The story of a very recent attempt to colonize American negroes in Liberia is a parallel to the story of Hayti on a small scale.

Agricultural Experiment Stations.

Will you kindly tell where the different agricultural experiment stations are located throughout the United States?—M. E. Roulette, Pa.

The following list gives the locations. They do not all follow the same lines of work:

Alabama—At Auburn, Uniontown and Tuskegee.
Arizona—Tucson.
Arkansas—Fayetteville.
California—Berkeley.
Colorado—Fort Collins.
Connecticut—New Haven, Storrs.
Delaware—Newark.
Florida—Lake City.
Georgia—Experiment.
Idaho—Moscow.
Illinois—Urbana.
Indiana—Lafayette.
Iowa—Ames.
Kansas—Manhattan.
Kentucky—Lexington.
Louisiana Baton Rouge.
Maine—Orono.
Maryland—College Park.
Massachusetts—Amherst.
Michigan—Agricultural College.
Minnesota—St. Paul.
Mississippi—Agricultural College.
Missouri—Columbia, Mountain Grove.
Montana—Bozeman.
Nebraska—Lincoln.
Nevada—Reno.
New Hampshire—Durham.
New Jersey—New Brunswick.
New Mexico—Mesilla Park.
New York—Geneva, Ithaca.
North Carolina—Raleigh.
North Dakota—Agricultural College.
Ohio—Wooster.
Oklahoma—Stillwater.
Oregon—Corvallis.
Pennsylvania—State College.
Rhode Island—Kingston.
South Carolina—Clemson College.
South Dakota—Brookings.
Tennessee—Knoxville.
Texas—College Station.
Utah—Logan.
Vermont—Burlington.
Virginia—Blacksburg.
Washington—Pullman.
West Virginia—Morgantown.
Wisconsin—Madison.
Wyoming—Laramie.

Special to Querists.

We must again request that only one subject be asked about. Note the rule above. We don't object to your asking several questions about one subject at a time, but we can not accept more than one question at a time on different subjects.

Here is the reason: We always have more questions each week than we can find room to answer. If we restrict each person to one question, we can hope to find room to answer all of general importance. But we can not accept two or three or more questions, with the request to answer them on successive weeks. That would defeat the object of the rule. And be sure to send your full name and post-office address. Initials don't go.

Navigable Streams.

What size stream of water is considered by the government as a navigable stream, that the government will make an appropriation to clean and keep open for that purpose? My friend says any stream of water that will float a shingle a half mile is considered navigable.—R. W. L., Bonifay, Fla.

The matter is not judged by the ability to float a shingle." The word "navigable" means capable of allowing free passage to vessels large enough to employ in trade. But a stream may be navigable, and yet not worth the government's spending money to improve it. If there is no trade, why should money be wasted on improvements? All improvements of rivers and harbors are under the charge of the war department. In case an appropriation is made, or proposed, for a stream, the engineer corps makes a survey and examination; and unless its report is favorable, there is no money expended on it. There is a vast deal of talk about money being wasted on "creeks and ditches," but it is simply political twaddle. The money is spent, as a rule, where it is of great benefit to real commerce.

CURES WEAK MEN FREE.

Insures Love and a Happy Home for All

How any man may quickly cure himself after years of suffering from sexual weakness, lost vitality, night losses, varicocele, etc., and enlarge small weak organs to full size and vigor. Simply send your name and address to Dr. Knapp Medical Co., 362 Hull Building, Detroit, Mich., and they will gladly send free receipt with full directions so that any man may easily cure himself at home. This is certainly a most generous offer, and the following extracts taken from their daily mail show what men think of their generosity.

"Dear Sirs—Please accept my sincere thanks for yours of recent date. I have given your treatment a thorough test and find benefit has been extraordinary. It has completely braced me up. I am just as vigorous as when a boy and you cannot realize how happy I am."

"Dear Sirs—Your method worked beautifully. Results were exactly what I needed. Strength and vigor have completely returned and enlargement is entirely satisfactory."

"Dear Sirs—Yours was received and I had no trouble in making use of the remedy as directed, and can truthfully say it is a boon to weak men. I am greatly improved in size, strength and vigor."

All correspondence is strictly confidential, mailed in plain, sealed envelope. The receipt is free for the asking and they want every man to have it.

"Answer Next Week."

Don't ask us to "be sure and answer next week." The editor of the Bureau has to have all his copy handed in on Saturday. That is, all this week's Bureau was placed in the foreman's hands on Saturday, Nov. 21, for the issue of Nov. 26. So you see it is almost impossible for you to get your questions here in time. The remedy is, write earlier. Give yourself at least two weeks; and three is better.

Reciprocity.

Please give an explanation of free trade and reciprocity.—E. C. R., Southworth, O.

Reciprocity is simply an application of the old saying that "a fair exchange is no robbery." Two countries make a reciprocity treaty; each makes a reduction of duties on certain imports from the other. The trade of both is promoted, to the benefit of both. Take the reciprocity treaty now pending with Cuba. The chief product of that island is sugar. We have to buy abroad the larger part of the sugar we use. So we agree to let Cuban products come in at 20 per cent less than the rate of duty paid on imports from other countries, and Cuba makes the same reduction on imports from the United States.

Vaccination.

What change does the cow pox germ produce in the body that an attack of smallpox is not so dangerous after vaccination?—V. B. H., Weston, O.

What the change may be, we do not know as yet. We know facts like this: Take diphtheritic germs and inject them into the blood of a healthy horse, and high fever is produced. By continuing these injections day after day the disturbance caused by each injection is less and less until no effect is produced. Then, if some of that horse's blood is drawn, the red clot separated from the yellow serum, the latter called anti-toxin, if injected into the circulation of a person suffering from diphtheria, will kill the germs of the disease and patient recovers.

So in the case of smallpox. If a healthy heifer is inoculated with the germs of smallpox from a human patient, she takes a modified form of the disease, called cow pox. Pustules form on her udder. The matter from these is used to vaccinate people, and gives them protection from smallpox. But why it does, as we said above, we do not yet know.

Maps of the Moon.

In a newspaper article on the moon I find the statement that we have better maps of the visible part of the moon's surface than we have of our own planet; and I have somewhere read that our general maps of the world are inferior in accuracy to the star maps or maps of the heavens. I would like an explanation why there is such a difference in the two kinds of maps.—E. W. W., Sullivan, O.

The statements are much exaggerated. Unfortunately many writers who try to popularize scientific matters seem to think it necessary to make striking statements to excite attention, and often (as in this case) the statements are incorrect. General maps of the world are quite as accurate as photographic maps of the heavens, and those of those portions of the earth's surface which have been surveyed and scientifically mapped are quite as accurate as any moon map. As no one has yet penetrated to either pole, we can not map those regions accurately; nor can we the interior of Africa or the plateaus of Central Asia. For it is plain that a photograph will show the exact relative position of a lunar crater, or chain of mountains, to other physical features of the moon; while in an unsurveyed region on earth the map might show a mountain some miles from its true location, etc.

Indians and Whites.

It is maintained that the whites have practically stolen the Indians' land, but have not the whites more than justified themselves in this by their subsequent efforts to civilize the savages? Or has there really been very little accomplished in the way of civilization? In what other ways is it maintained that the white men have wronged the Indians? Is it true that the Indian race is rapidly becoming extinct through the process of civilization?—E. I. R., Edgerton, Wis.

The whites certainly did dispossess the Indians of their lands without giving a proper equivalent; but the Indians themselves did the same thing. Here in Ohio, for instance the Erie ("Cat") Indians were entirely driven out by other tribes, less than a century before the whites began to drive the latter out. The efforts to civilize the Indians have been of little value. Civilization is a process of development; and we, with something like 3,000 years of civilization and development, are just that many years ahead of the Indians. Education is not civilization. There are plenty of Indians who were educated at Carlisle or elsewhere, who have dropped back into savagery when they returned to their tribes in the West. The Indian race is slowly increasing, since the Indians have been collected on the reservations. The most of them are not worth the trouble taken to try to make them useful and peaceful people. The history of the world has been a history of conquest by the better and stronger people, and the practical extermination of those lower in the scale of civilization.

Admiral Nelson.

M. J. M., Hanover, W. Va.: Horatio Nelson, the greatest of English admirals, was born in Norfolk in 1758. He entered the navy when a lad, and was a post captain when he was not quite 21. In 1793, he took part in the siege of Bastia and Calvi, in Corsica, losing an eye in the latter. Nelson's daring maneuvers in an action off Cape St. Vincent enabled the English commander, Sir John Jervis, to win a splendid victory. Nelson commanded an expedition against Teneriffe which failed, and in which he lost his right arm; but Nelson's skill and valor caused him to be received with general acclamation when he returned to England in 1797. The next year he won the stupendous naval victory of the Nile, off Alexandria—the most complete annihilation of an enemy on record. His next exploit was the battle of Copenhagen in 1801, in which he shattered the naval power of Denmark. On Oct. 21, 1805, he met the combined navies of France and Spain in the bay of Trafalgar, annihilated the French fleet, but was himself killed in the action. He was buried in St. Paul's Cathedral.

Camels in the United States.

Please tell us about the importation of camels into the United States.—S. T., Centralia, Wash.

Franklin Pierce was president from March 4, 1853, to March 4, 1857. Jefferson Davis was secretary of war, and he made a most energetic and creditable official. He introduced an improved system of infantry tactics, iron gun carriages, rifled muskets and pistols and conical balls. Among other things he proposed the use of camels instead of horses to carry supplies to the army posts on the arid southwest. A few were imported, and were, we think, satisfactorily used, but the civil war came on in 1861 and the camels disappeared—how, no one seems to know. Possibly the Indians ate them. There is no reason camels could not be used to great advantage in that region or in Mexico.

Prince Krapotkin.

Please give an account of Prince Krapotkin.—T. H. E., Atwood, Tenn.

The name is spelled in different ways, but the above is the way most used. He was born at Moscow in 1842. He was a member of the oldest Russian nobility; was brought up as a page in court; became secretary of the Geographical society; and was appointed chamberlain to the Czarina. He was arrested as an anarchist in 1873, but made his escape in 1876. He was imprisoned in France from 1883 to 1886 for being a member of the International society, an anarchist organization.

Passports to Turkey.

Is it necessary to secure a passport to go to Constantinople, Turkey, and if so, to whom shall I apply? Are travelers excluded from Turkey during the present disturbances there?—E. S. D., Grand Ledge, Mich.

Yes, it is necessary to get passports; and even were it not necessary, it is a wise thing to do in any case where you are to travel in a country like Turkey. Passports are issued by the state department. Passports are issued by the state department at Washington. Perhaps your best plan would be to write a letter to your congresman, tell him what you want, and ask him as to how to proceed. There is no exclusion of foreigners, we think, but it is a very risky business for them to travel outside of the large cities.

Glue on Glass.

A. L. P., Dayton, Wash.: The following formula makes a good mucilage for all purposes, especially to affix labels to glass bottles: Macerate 5 parts of good glue in 13 to 20 parts of water for a day; to the liquid add 5 parts of rock candy and 3 parts gum arabic.

Elbert Hubbard.

I want to know something of Elbert Hubbard.—J. K., Atwood, Tenn.

Elbert Hubbard was born in Bloomington, Ill., 1859. Married in 1883, and his wife obtained a divorce in 1903. He has been a newspaper writer and author, and is now running a small publishing business.

Tammany.

Please tell what the Tammany society is.—J. B., Villesca, Iowa.

The Tammany society, first called the Columbian Order, was founded in New York city in 1789, as a benevolent and fraternal order. Its members soon drifted into politics, and it gradually came to be a purely political organization, Democratic in politics, and controls New York city through a very highly organized system of Tammany clubs and assembly district associations. In 1893, controlled by one man, it was in possession of every important office in the municipal government, and controlled every avenue of profitable employment. It was overthrown in 1895, regained power in 1897; overthrown again in 1901, and regained control again at the recent election, November 3.

China's Dowager Empress.

Will you kindly publish a sketch of the life of the dowager empress of China?—G. P. P., Soldiers' Home, Cala.

Very little is known of her. It is believed she was born in 1834. She was a slave girl, taken into the imperial family as a concubine of the Emperor Hien Feng. She obtained such influence over him that he married her, and she dominated him in his latter years, and was a powerful factor in the reign of his son and successor, Tung Chi. When the latter died, through her management, the infant son of Prince Chun was made emperor, the old dowager being the actual ruler. When he grew to manhood he undertook full control, but soon an imperial edict was issued, announcing that the emperor had resigned power to the empress dowager, who is today the actual ruler.

No President for a Day.

President Polk's term ended on Sunday, and President Taylor was inaugurated the next day. Was the president pro tem. of the senate President of the United States for that one day?—B. F. D., Alice, Ohio.

No, he was not. A man is not President until he takes the oath of office prescribed by the constitution; and the president pro tem. of the senate, under the old law regarding the Presidential succession, could not succeed to the Presidency unless there was neither President nor Vice President legally elected. But Taylor was elected, and all that was necessary was for him to take the oath of office. Had there been any need for a President after 12 noon on Sunday, March 4, Taylor would have taken the oath. But there was no need. Hence there really was no President for those 24 hours.

Punch and Judy.

We often read of Punch and Judy shows. Please explain what is meant by the term.—B. R. S., Wirt, Ind.

Punch and Judy is the name of a puppet-show very popular in England for over two centuries on the streets of cities and at fairs. A small stage, boxed in except in front, which is covered by a curtain, is supported on four legs, at a height which allows the showman to stand inside the four legs, his head just below the stage floor and his body concealed by a cloth which hangs to the ground on all sides. The whole thing is so light that one man carries it on his back along the streets, where the exhibition is given at intervals. The puppets (dolls) are manipulated by the showman, who is concealed operator, while his partner collects the pennies of the spectators. Punch is a short, hump-backed, hook-nosed puppet, with a squeaking voice, who strangles his child, beats his wife Judy to death, belabors a policeman, and does other tragical and outrageous things in a comic way. The dialogue is spoken by the concealed operator. Punch and Judy has been known in England since 1688, and is of Italian origin, dating back to about 1600.

The Presidents.

Please print the names of all the presidents in order and how long they served.—G. W., Grape Creek, Ill.

Here is the list:
George Washington, 1789 to 1797.
John Adams, 1797 to 1801.
Thomas Jefferson, 1801 to 1809.
James Madison, 1809 to 1817.
John Quincy Adams, 1817 to 1825.
Andrew Jackson, 1829 to 1837.
Martin Van Buren, 1837 to 1841.
Wm. H. Harrison, 1841, died same year.
John Tyler, 1841 to 1845.
James K. Polk, 1845 to 1849.
Zachary Taylor, 1849, died next year.
Millard Fillmore, 1850 to 1853.
Franklin Pierce, 1853 to 1857.
James Buchanan, 1857 to 1861.
Abraham Lincoln, 1861 to 1865 (assassinated).
Andrew Johnson, 1865 to 1869.
U. S. Grant, 1869 to 1877.
R. B. Hayes, 1877 to 1881.
James A. Garfield, 1881, killed same year.
Chester A. Arthur, 1881 to 1885.
Grover Cleveland, 1885 to 1889.
Benjamin Harrison, 1889 to 1893.
Grover Cleveland, 1893 to 1897.
Wm. McKinley, 1897 to 1901 (assassinated).
Theodore Roosevelt, 1901 to ?

Your request to give the nicknames of the Presidents is silly and childish. Only the less intelligent people indulge in nicknames. Don't get into the habit.

The Court of St. James.

I have heard the expression that such a person had been a minister to the court of St. James, meaning minister to England. Is this a proper appellation? If so, how did it originate? Would it not have been more proper to have said the court of St. George, the patron saint of England? Everybody knows about him and the dragon, but who knows anything about St. James?—E. E., Andover, N. Y.

"The court of St. James" is the official title of the British court. It takes its names from St. James' palace, London. This was adopted as a royal residence by Henry VIII, enlarged by Charles I, damaged by fire and afterward restored. The most interesting parts of the palace are the presence chamber and the chapel, called the Chapel Royal. Both date from Henry VIII. The apartments of state are splendidly decorated. Though no longer occupied by the sovereign, it still gives its name to the court, and it is proper to say that our ambassador to Great Britain is "ambasssador to the court of St. James."

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Miscellaneous.

W. B. G., Albany, Ore.: We never heard of the machine.

J. A. S., Bowling Green, O.: Please refer the question to a lawyer.

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R. J., Ord, Neb.: Each state has its own laws as to the marriage of cousins. Any lawyer or minister will tell you the law in your state. The intermarriage of relatives is a bad thing for the race, for the children are apt to be idiotic or feebie in constitution.

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J. N. C., Quiet Dell, W. Va.: In the earlier years of the civil war, there was a great scarcity of cents. Private parties—business men generally—issued little bronze tokens, which passed as cents. There were hundreds of different ones, all of different designs. The token you describe is one of these. It is not a coin, because not struck by government authority. Congress later passed a law prohibiting the practice.

Gibeon and Ajalon.

W. L. H., Lincolnton, N. C.: You probably have reference to Joshua x, 12. Gibeon was one of the four cities of the Hivites, the inhabitants of which deceived Joshua into making a league with them, to avoid the destruction which had come upon Jericho and Ai. See Joshua, ix, 3 to 15. A village stands on the spot, and retains nearly its ancient name, the Arabs calling it El Jib. It is about five miles from Jerusalem.

Ajalon was a city of the Kohathities; see Joshua xvi, 24; 1st Chronicles, vi, 69. It was originally allotted to the tribe of Dan—Joshua xix, 42. It was fortified by Rehobaam—2d Chronicles, xi, 10; and the last we hear of it is as being in the hands of the Philistines—2d Chronicles, xxvii, 18. On its site is the modern Arab village of Yalo, fourteen miles west-northwest of Jerusalem. It stands in a valley among the foothills, where the mountains end in the plain of Sharon.

We do not understand the remainder of your question, nor what you mean by an astronomical illustration. Please make it plainer.

Positions at St. Louis Fair.

Where can I get information relative to becoming a guard at the Worlds Fair at St. Louis, 1904?—V. R. M., Mt. Ephraim, Ohio.

Would it be possible for a student to get a position on the St. Louis fair grounds during the fair? If so, where and to whom should he apply?—J. E. S., Buchanan, Mich.

Dear friends, this is not an employment bureau. We know no more than you about that matter. There will probably be guards on the grounds, similar to the Columbian Guards of Chicago in 1893; but we doubt if the matter is yet in a stage that will warrant application. As to other employment, go there next spring and see for yourselves if there is any chance with exhibitors, etc. Please friends, don't ask us such questions. All we can do is to advise you to address a letter to the "Secretary of the Louisiana Exposition, St. Louis, Mo."

Sidney Lanier.

Will you please tell me who Sidney Lanier was? We enjoy your paper.—C. A. L., Limestone, Tenn.

Sidney Lanier, poet, was born in Macon, Ga., in 1842; died in Lynn, N. C., in 1881. He graduated at Oglethorpe College, Ga., in 1860. He entered the confederate service in 1861; was in the Seven Days' battle near Richmond; then transferred to the signal service at Petersburg; then served in Virginia and North Carolina; while in command of a blockade runner was captured, and imprisoned for five months at Point Lookout, Fla. His experience is pictured in Tiger Lilies, a novel he wrote in 1867. He taught in an academy, and from 1868 to 1872 practiced law at Macon with his father. In 1877 he settled in Baltimore and delivered lectures on English literature. In 1879 he was appointed lecturer on this subject at Johns Hopkins University. In the summer of 1881 he camped in the North Carolina mountains for his health, where he died of consumption. He wrote many poems, found in his printed works.

Treasury Seal.

A figure enclosing a balance, square and key, in a shield, all within a circular figure, is on every pieces of paper money. If the figure is not a Masonic emblem, please explain what it represents and by whose order it was originally placed there.—K., Rossville, Pa.

It is the seal of the United States treasury. You will note, in the circle around the seal, the abbreviated Latin words, "Thesaur. Amer. Septent. Sigil." This means "Seal of the Treasury of North America." The design is a shield, of ermine (signifying purity, rectitude), with a chevron, on which are thirteen stars, indicative of the original union. The chevron is a well-known figure in heraldry, and is thus defined, in heraldic language: "Chevron—an honorable ordinary, consisting of two bars one-fifth the width of the shield, issuing obliquely from the dexter (right) and sinister (left) bases, and joined at the center." Above the chevron is displayed the balance of Justice; below is a key, signifying safety and security. It has been on the paper money ever since 1862, and was placed there by the authority of the secretary of the treasury. It is not a Masonic emblem.

The Camera.

Please tell me how long the camera has been in general use, and what constitutes the difference between wet and dry plates.—D. P. A., Miller's Station, Pa.

The word camera means a chamber, a room. The camera obscura (dark chamber) has been used for centuries. It is either a room or a box, perfectly dark, except for a minute opening. The rays of light enter this opening, and form an inverted picture of whatever may be in view. If the rear of the box is made of ground glass, the image can be viewed from the outside. When Daguerre, in 1839, invented the daguerreotype, he used the camera to expose his plates, and it has been used for all later modes of photography.

In the wet plate process, a glass plate is coated with collodion containing iodides and bromides. This coated plate is immersed in a solution of nitrate of silver for some minutes, by which iodide and bromide of silver are formed in the collodion. The plate is immediately exposed in the camera, and developed. The dry plates are manufactured all ready to expose. The wet plate process is no longer used, except in making "tintypes."

Russia's Designs.

Having watched the progress of affairs in China and Korea, I believe the integrity of China is our politics. England and Japan are our backers. Russia, France and Germany are looking for the most they can get of Asiatic territory. Shall England wait on us and we on her till Russia takes over Korea, Japan and Manchuria, or, by coupling Japan, puts herself in a legitimate position to maintain such claims? It is up to the United States as well as to England or Russia, to back up the stand she has taken. There are three against Russia. How many are for her? If she is allowed to eat up Japan, she can eat up China and India, and as for our territory, it is only a question of her appetite after all that.—F. R., Middletown, Cal.

Sh—h! If some anti-imperialist hears you talking that way, he will have an attack of heart-failure! Seriously, though, you are in error, we think, in assuming that Russian aggression in the Far East concerns us. We think that Secretary Hay put the matter on the right ground when he notified Russia that a treaty had been concluded with China, opening two ports in Manchuria to our commerce, and that, if Russia remains in that province, we expect it to do the same. The Russian foreign office replied that our treaty rights will be respected. Admiral Evans is in those waters to see that this is done; and so long as it is we have no quarrel with Russia. Don't worry about Russia coming over here to conquer us. She has her hands full, without going around the world hunting for more trouble.

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Don't send a penny.
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A Month on Trial.

I will absolutely stand all the cost if it fails. If you say, "It did not help me," that ends it as far as cost to you is concerned. Do you understand me? I am telling it as plainly, as clearly as I can. I want you to know absolutely and without doubt that this offer is made on honor. I have the prescription that cures. My only problem is to convince you that Dr. Shoop's Restorative will cure—in an uncommon remedy. A common remedy could not stand a test like this. It would bankrupt the physician making the offer. And I am exceeding it every where. Thousands are accepting my offer and only one in each forty writes me that my remedy failed. Just think of it. 39 out of 40 get well and these are different cases, too. And the fortieth has nothing to pay. That is a record I am proud of. It is wrong to stay sick when a chance like this is open. If well, you should tell others who are sick, of my offer. Don't let a sick friend stay sick because he know not of my offer. Tell him. Get my book for him. Do your duty. You may be sick yourself, sometime. Sick people need help. They appreciate sympathy and aid. Tell me of some sick friend. Let me cure him. Then he will show to both of us his gratitude. Your reward will be his gratitude. Send for the book now.
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THE SUNDAY SCHOOL.

A STRUGGLE FOR A THRONE

The International Sunday-School Lesson for Nov. 29 Is "David's Charge to Solomou." I Chron. 26:1-10.

BY WILLIAM T. ELLIS.

The crowning of two kings and the thwarting of one usurper's designs have already been studied by Sunday schools within the past five months. The present lesson includes another princely rebellion and the crowning of Israel's third king, together with the valedictory of King David.

David had grown old and somewhat broken in spirit. The death of Absalom had so affected him that Joab, voicing a common sentiment, complained that the king grieved more for the death of his ingrate son than he would have grieved over the defeat of his own army. At this time there was danger of disaffection in the kingdom, but David's return to the capital caused the tribe to rally about him once more, after the ringleader of another incipient rebellion had been punished by death.

The king gave himself, heart and soul, to the project of the new temple, neglecting lesser duties because of his interest in the greater. His oversight of the temporal affairs of the kingdom was not as keen and careful as it should have been, and the same was true also of his family affairs. So before he knew it he had another rebellion brewing beneath his unseeing eyes. Absalom's next younger brother was Adonijah, and both had many traits in common—they were dandies, fond of display, loving adulation, and so filled with the spirit of self-seeking that they disregarded all claims of filial and patriotic duty. The death of Absalom left Adonijah the oldest son of the king. He wanted to succeed to the throne, but knew that the succession had been promised to young Solomon.

A Second Rebel Prince.

So, undeterred by his elder brother's fate, he began to foment a rebellion, winning to himself the three classes of followers who everywhere can generally be counted on to be against the established order. First were the unsettled, unstable crowds who were ever seeking something new, and ready to follow any leader who promised them excitement. Second, were those with grievances against the administration and thirdly, the men whose private ambitions would be furthered by a change. Among the latter were those sly old foxes, Joab and Abiathar, strong, brilliant and conscienceless men. These encouraged Adonijah and when they were gathered together, including all the king's sons except Solomon, drinking Adonijah's wine and eating his food and painting rosy pictures of success to him, he thought that the kingdom surely was with him. Nor was he the first man to be deceived into thinking that noise was power, and that what he wanted to have happen was to happen.

To his sorrow he learned that those feasting, flattering friends would flee before the first storm. There were many men, strong men, whom this defection could not bulge from David. Then, as in every community now, there was a powerful element which believed in law and order and established procedure; and were altogether unwilling to cast aside a tried sovereign for this handsome young upstart.

Crown Solomon.

Bathsheba, mother of Solomon, and the prophet Nathan, carried to the king the news of the plot; the first from desire to make sure of the throne for her son, and David's action was prompt. Without giving the conspiracy time to grow further, he summoned the national assembly and presented Solomon as king. Prompt, determined action was required by the circumstances, and the old warrior king, once aroused, proved himself equal to the emergency. Decision wins most battles. Many a man has been swept to death by an oncoming train, because he hesitated on the track, as to whether to go forward or backward. David quickly went ahead, and gave the people a new reason to support him and to be interested in the kingdom. By crowning Solomon he more effectually defeated Adonijah than by taking an army out against him. In this he illustrated divine law: The coronation of the good overcomes the evil. Temptations are best met by becoming intensely engaged in noble pursuits. The way for each life to overwhelm its Adonijahs is simply to crown Solomon.

Before David's wise stratagem the conspiracy disappeared like a burst bubble. Each conspirator sought cover for his own guilty head, and Adonijah found sanctuary at the horns of the altar.

A Statesman's Speech.

The address of David to the leaders of Israel, which is the text of the present study, showed marked sagacity and statesmanship. He gave to the occasion as official and important a character as possible. He stood up to speak, signifying the unusual nature of his message. In tones that were paternal and in words that were patriotic he delivered his message, taking his people right into his confidence, and appealing to their deepest sentiments.

He made much of the new temple, which great project had been constantly in the people's thought for years. Their national pride and religious spirit were both touched as the king dwelt upon his desire to build a suitable house for Jehovah.

Then he reverted to his own call to the throne. He had been made king by direct appointment of Jehovah: he was not even of the royal family, and he was the youngest of his father's sons. But Jehovah had named him; and so Jehovah had named his son, Solomon, to sit on Israel's throne and to build the great temple. To do anything else than to recognize Solomon as king would interfere with the divine arrangement.

Apparently Adonijah and his plot were not mentioned once, but a wiser method of defeating that young man's machinations could not have been devised. The people were stirred to a fresh religious fervor, and exhorted to a greater loyalty to Jehovah. In this spirit they could do nothing less than crown Solomon. If ever they had been inclined to listen to Adonijah's blandishments, this address effectually turned them from all such thoughts.

The preacher who has trouble in his church, the Sunday school worker who finds jealousies among those whom he has been called to lead, the family that finds itself given to petty bickerings, can do no better than to adopt David's remedy. Find a new, great work, and emphasize that. Create enthusiasm for some fresh common interest. Keep minds and hands so busy in noble service that there is no time or inclination left for idle quarreling. When the people have a mind to work they have no mind to squabble.

A Platform for a New King.

The charge of the old king to the son who was to succeed him was a condensation of the wisdom learned by a long and crowded life. The substance of it was that Solomon should cleave close to Jehovah and serve him loyally. David had lived long enough to perceive that the heart-life is most important; that peace with God is more to be desired than all other pleasures and glory. In common with the wise and great of all ages, he perceived that a man's religion means more to him than anything else, and that it is a treasure to be sought and kept, though all else be lost.

One specific point the father emphasized in his address to the son about to ascend his throne: "Be strong." Strength succeeds; courage conquers; fearlessness finds. Weak men, however good their intentions, cannot know the happiness or accomplish the service possible to the strong. Because David was a strong man, he had seen all his adversaries defeated, and had come to the end of his life in the greatest honor known to his nation's history.

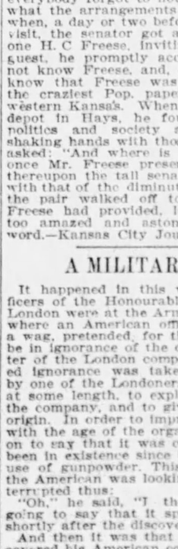
"Be Strong!"

We are not here to play, to dream, to drift.
We have hard work to do and loads to lift.
Shun not the struggle—face it; 'tis God's gift.

—Maltie D. Babcock.

TALLEST MAN.

Acording to scientists who have carefully examined him, the man whose picture accompanies this story enjoys the distinction of being the tallest person in the world. His name is Feodor Machow, and he comes of an old Russian family. He is now about 22 years old and is 238 centimetres in height. He especially sur-



passes all other giants now living in the length of his head, and in every other respect he is of the greatest scientific interest.

All other giants who have been seen in Europe were from 10 to 15 centimetres smaller than he is, their average height, according to the late Professor Virchow, who made a thorough study of the subject, being from 210 to 227 centimetres. Those who have not seen Machow can obtain an adequate idea of his height from the fact that the top boots which he wears, and which hardly reach to his knees, would cover two ordinary persons up to the waist and could be used by two 12-year-old boys as places in which they could completely conceal themselves. Moreover, the mattress on which he sleeps is 9 feet long, and at every meal he eats three pounds of meat, together with a large quantity of bread, potatoes and other vegetables.

INGALLS AND HIS HOST.

In 1890 Senator Ingalls announced that he would pay Hays City a visit. Immediately the society leaders of the place began to make great preparations for his entertainment. It was arranged that the leader of one of the Republican factions should entertain him for breakfast, and that the leader of the other faction should entertain him at dinner. The idea was to avoid giving pre-eminence to either faction and to keep down dissensions from spoiling the senator's day. But in the anxiety to fix up a compromise everybody forgot to notify the senator of what the arrangements were. Therefore, when, a day or two before the date of his visit, the senator got a polite note from one H. C. Freese, inviting him to be his guest, he promptly accepted it. He did not know Freese, and, of course, did not know that Freese was the publisher of the craziest Pop. paper to be found in western Kansas. When he arrived at the depot in Hays, he found the hosts of politics and society assembled. After shaking hands with those around him, he asked: "And where is Mr. Freese?" At once Mr. Freese presented himself, and thereupon the

TOLEDO BLADE.

THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 26, 1903.

Largest and Best Weekly Published and Largest Circulation.

TOLEDO BLADE CO.....Publishers
ROBINSON LOCKE.....Editor

THE BLADE is a weekly newspaper for intelligent American citizens. It aims to cover, each week, all news topics of real interest to all wideawake and thinking men. Its editorial page is one of the strongest and most thoughtful in the United States. Its special departments are carefully edited, and the whole paper is intended for the homes of the free American people.

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Entered at the postoffice at Toledo as second-class mail matter.

CIRCULATION LAST WEEK - 161,000

LACE CURTAINS FOR BLADE SUBSCRIBERS

Of Special Interest to Subscribers Whose Time Expires In December.

About a year ago we contracted with the largest manufacturer of lace curtains in the United States, to make a line of curtains to give as premiums for small clubs of subscribers to the Weekly Blade. We gave away during the season nearly 10,000 pairs, and the mills are now working on a contract of more than 20,000 pairs for our use during the present subscription season. Each curtain is 29 inches wide by 2½ yards long, and two curtains (or one pair) are sent postpaid by mail to each person awarded on terms stated below.

These curtains may be described as Number 2961. We have them all made the exact same pattern, in order that those who desire to obtain additional pairs may have them match their first award.

How to Obtain the Premium.

On the first day of each month we shall mail notice to every subscriber whose time expires during that month, giving choice of some half dozen or more propositions for renewal. All who send us a club of ten or more subscribers according to Proposition No. 3, will receive a pair of these curtains postpaid by mail. By December 1st, the 14,000 subscribers expiring during December should have our propositions. Each and every one should renew under one of the propositions, and at least 1,000 of the number should send us a club, for which we are prepared to meet the award with 1,000 pairs of curtains. You will notice that just now we make this offer to December subscribers only, and thirty days later the January people will have their turn, and so on in order of expiration, giving us orders with such regularity that we may be prepared to meet them promptly.

We shall give all an opportunity during their expiration month. Should any December subscriber fail, for any reason, to get proposition by December third, they will please write us for a duplicate. And also please remember that unless one of the propositions be accepted before January 1st, you will never have the opportunity again, because beginning that date we deal with January subscribers only. We look for a renewal of every December name, and an equal number of new ones.

THE BEET SUGAR MEN.

The chief opponents of the Cuban reciprocity treaty are congressmen from states in which the cultivation of the sugar beet has attained some importance. The argument is that a reduction of 20 per cent. in the duty on Cuban sugar will lower the price of that commodity in the United States, and hence injure the farmers who have taken up beet culture.

This argument is not correct. The entire product of cane sugar from Louisiana, plus the beet sugar of the northern states, forms but a small portion of the amount of sugar we require. Something over 80 per cent., we believe, of the sugar we consume has to come from abroad. The most of this is beet sugar, produced in Europe. If we took every pound of sugar that Cuba produces, it would not be enough to affect the price of sugar in the United States.

The Cuban treaty is self-limited to five years. The treaty will promote sugar cultivation there, of course; but in that five years this natural increase will not be enough to affect the sugar market in the United States. Meanwhile, the reciprocal reduction of Cuban duties by 20 per cent. will promote our export trade of breadstuffs, meats, cheese, etc., produced by our farmers, as well as that in manufactures of cotton, iron, steel, machinery, and a thousand other articles produced by our industries. It will benefit both our farmers and our industrial workmen. The man who opposes it on the baseless pretext that it will injure sugar beet culture will do well to look to his fences the next time he comes up for election. He can't fool all his farmer constituents.

At the recent meeting of the American Apple Growers' convention at St. Louis, it was found that almost half the apple crop represented by the members—the leading orchardists of the country—is the Ben Davis variety. This is another illustration of the market value of good looks. The Ben Davis apple is a showy fruit, a good producer and stands shipment well; but it is inferior in flavor to many other varieties. But people who buy apples are guided by looks rather than taste, and the Ben Davis always looks luscious, and that is the reason that there are over a million bearing Ben Davis apple trees, occupying 17,740 acres of orchard.

THE HIGHEST LAW OF THE NATION

"Salus reipublicae suprema lex"—the welfare of the republic is the supreme law. The right of doing that which becomes necessary for the welfare of this nation is unexpressed in the constitution, but it exists as an attribute of sovereignty—of independent nationality. The United States has exercised this right and power many times in our history.

We purchased Louisiana from France, despite the fact that the then President, Thomas Jefferson, denied the power of the national government to acquire foreign territory. He was a "strict construtionist;" that is he believed that the government possessed no powers not specifically granted in the constitution. But he yielded his convictions because of the national advantage. He knew that the possession of both banks and of the mouth of the Mississippi was a necessity for the growth and prosperity of the expanding west.

Next came the Spanish affair over Florida. In 1811, Congress adopted a joint resolution declaring that the United States could not allow Spain to sell Florida to any other foreign power; and it then enacted a law authorizing the President to take possession of Florida if any foreign power attempted to occupy it. Here was another assertion of the supreme right of a nation to defend itself and promote its own welfare, even at the expense of another nation. Spain's right to Florida was indefeasible. She had the unquestionable right to sell it to any buyer. But we forbade her doing so, because its possession by us was necessary to maintain an unbroken coast line.

The Monroe Doctrine is another assertion of this supreme right of self-defense and national protection. It was the assertion, in 1823, that we would declare war on any European nation which should attempt to coerce the American republics, or to establish colonies therein. Why? Because it would give us jealous, unfriendly and undesirable neighbors. The Monroe Doctrine has no validity except in our own ability to make the threat good that we will go to war to prevent European control of any of the Americas.

The only time the Monroe Doctrine has ever been challenged was when France tried to set up an Austrian Emperor in Mexico. When she named the puppet ruler, Maximilian, we were in the midst of a mighty war for the preservation of the integrity of the Union. No sooner was that struggle decided, than our troops were moved to the Rio Grande frontier, and France was notified to get out. She got. The Mexicans did the rest themselves, and Maximilian paid the price of Napoleon's temerity when he went to his bloody grave at Queretaro. The welfare of Mexico was not the primary object of the assertion of the Monroe Doctrine against France. It was to protect our own interests.

Again we asserted the same supreme right when we notified Spain that the long and inconclusive struggle in Cuba must stop. We had no warrant in our own constitution, now by the law of nations, to interfere with Spain in putting down an insurrection in her own colony. But the war injured our commerce, and Spain had always been a disagreeable neighbor. So we drove her finally out of the Americas.

The Panama matter is one in which we may or may not be called upon to assert this supreme right once more. As with Spain in the matter of Florida, it is really a question of our own coast-line. An alien power in possession of Florida would have weakened our coast-line, and could have easily prevented communication by sea between our Gulf and Atlantic ports. The Panama canal will be, to all intents and purposes, a part of our coast-line; and so important to us is that waterway, first for the national defense, and second for our commerce, that it is quite possible we would have taken possession of the isthmus, and constructed the canal in spite of Colombian objection, had not Panama declared its independence.

It is in line with the same policy of self-defense and national well-being that we will not allow Colombia to land troops at the isthmus to whip Panama into subjection—if she could. The canal must be built. We will acquire the right to build it from the owner of the soil, if we can do so on just terms; if not, we will build it anyhow. And if war comes, it will be simply to indicate our right to conserve our own defense and welfare.

SENATOR HANNA FOR VICE PRESIDENT

Assuming that political conditions at the time the Republicans assemble in national convention will not be vastly different from what they are today, the logic of events will point plainly to the selection of Mark Hanna as candidate for vice-president.

It was in 1900 at Philadelphia that Theodore Roosevelt was drafted into service, and it will be at Chicago in 1904 that Senator Hanna will put aside his personal desires and yield to the call of his party. The situations will not be identical, however. The succession of Vice-President Roosevelt to the presidency through the cruel blow of the assassin has directed the attention of statesmen to the necessity of exercising care in the choice of a vice-president. Roosevelt was named by a political trick because it was designed to sidetrack him. Everyone knew that he could measure up to the presidential standard. It had become a sort of tradition, even though we had had two previous occasions when vice-presidents were suddenly called upon to perform the functions of the Chief Executive, that when a man was elected to the second office in his country's gift, his political career was at an end. So Mr. Roosevelt was tendered the vice-presidency, and in such a manner that he could not well refuse. And today the country rejoices that William McKinley's mantle fell on worthy and capable shoulders.

But henceforth both parties will pay heed to the quality of timber used in the vice-presidency. The Buffalo tragedy taught us the necessity of that. Lincoln's assassination was the natural outcome of the civil war. Garfield was struck down by a murderer who nursed a fancied grievance, but McKinley was killed by an avowed anarchist whose sole motive was his hostility to society. And it destroyed forever the sense of security that the American people had for their presidents.

Senator Hanna will be urged to accept the vice-presidency, not in order to check his political aspirations, for he has none other than to serve his country in whatever capacity se may choose to call him.

THE EDITOR CHATS WITH HIS READERS.

Good friends of The Blade's family, have you read "Lees and Leaven," the serial which ends today? And if you did, isn't it good? It is now on the market in book form—price $1.50 net. Had you bought it at a book store, it would, as you see, have cost you much more than your year's subscription to The Blade. Yet, for that subscription, you have had, within the year, several $1.50 books, in the form of serials, besides the vast amount of other good reading matter in The Blade's columns for the year.

Don't you see that you make money by being a subscriber to this paper?

Next week we will begin another serial. It is again an American story, and in a new field. Its scene is in the Middle West. The action begins in Chicago, and then goes to a lumber town in Michigan, in the great pine region of the northern part of the lower peninsula.

You have doubtless heard the phrase, "He had the whip hand," meaning by that that the person referred to held an advantage. Well, that gives the name to the story. It is called

THE WHIP HAND;

A TALE OF THE PINE COUNTRY.

The author is Samuel Merwin, who, although he now lives in New Jersey, was born at Evanston, Ill., just north of Chicago, where he grew up, was educated, and where he married his wife. Next week we hope to print a good portrait of him, with a brief biography. He has written two books which sold well—The Road to Frontenac and The Story of Hunch Badeau. He was the joint author, with Henry Kitchell Webster, of Calumet K. and The Short Line War.

The Whip Hand takes its name from a battle-royal which the hero of the story had with the Lumber Trust, in which he triumphed, because of the "whip hand" which he held. We do not wish to anticipate your reading of the story, however. You will be interested in it, from the description of the work of the Evanston life-saving crew at a wreck on the western shore of Lake Michigan to the happy finale at a mountain resort "down East."

Don't fail to read the story. And, by the way, don't fail to renew your subscription for the ensuing year. We shall give you many times the worth of your money in the fifty-two numbers you will receive in 1904. It is to be a notable year in several respects. One is, that it is the first leap year in the twentieth century. Have you thought of that?

Oh, yes! How about our curtain offer? Refresh your memory by reading it—first column on this page.

He could consistently have gone before the people as candidate for President. He elected to declare for Roosevelt and thereby placed himself outside the pale of probability. But the political exigencies demands that he accept second place. He is strong where President Roosevelt is weak. He is popular in the South and he has the confidence of New York's commercial interests. The great West is united for Roosevelt. The farmers throughout the north are for him. The laboring men will flock to him and, unless there is a great revulsion of sentiment, his election is a foregone conclusion. But he needs a man of national prominence for his running mate, one who will strengthen the weak lines, one who will weld the Republican party into a great fighting machine and one who is equipped for any emergency. No need to say that Senator Hanna fills the bill in every particular. His record tells the story.

No political glory will come to Senator Hanan through his acceptance of the vice-presidency, merely the satisfaction of feeling that he has made one more sacrifice for his party and for his country. His personal inclination will be averse to it, but his intense patriotism and his passion to do that which will advance the noble principles of Republicanism will bid him consent.

THE ANTI-SMOOT PETITIONS.

The petitions showered upon the United States senate, asking that Reed Smoot, the Mormon Senator from Utah, shall be unseated, are said to be more numerous than were ever presented at one session on any one subject. Those who are getting them up seem to think that the Senate will be influenced by the vast number of signatures. If so, they are seriously mistaken. It is not a matter to be settled by volunteer votes.

It is extremely doubtful wether Smoot will be disturbed in his seat. Smoot is a Mormon, and an "apostle" in that church. He can not be unseated because of his religious belief nor for holding a church office. It is asserted he is a polygamist. This he denies; and it will have to be proved as clearly as in a court of law, or the Senate will not consider the plea. It is also asserted that the Mormon church is a political hierarchy, that it controls the votes of its members absolutely, and that a Mormon must act in politics as the head of the church dictates. This is denied by Smoot; and it is certain the proof will have to be overwhelming to cause the Senate to unseat him on this charge.

The real cause of the opposition to Smoot is that he is a Mormon. It is a manifestation of religious intolerance, absolutely un-American, and really aimed at freedom of religion. Fifty years ago, a similar wave of religious intolerance swept over the United States, directed against the Catholics. It caused the formation of a political party—the Native Americans or "Know Nothings." The same charge was brought then against the Catholics that is brought against the Mormons now—that the voters of that faith are the abject slaves of the priesthood, and cast their ballots as the latter dictate.

It is doubtful if Smoot shall be unseated. The fathers of the republic put the Senate as far as possible from the influence of sudden gusts of popular feeling. They represent the state, not the people. Their votes cannot be influenced by popular clamor, and should not be. Smoot should not be unseated simply because he is a Mormon and an apostle, for it would be a blow at religious freedom. The Senate will stand as a bulwark for that principle, as it should. Mormonism is a very crude and silly religious cult, but if a man believes in it he has a right to the peaceful exercise of that belief, without molestation, and to the same right as any other American citizen to hold an office to which he was properly elected.

OHIO'S OFFICIAL VOTE.

The official returns of the recent Ohio election show that the total vote—877,203—was greater than that in either 1901 or 1902. This will occasion some surprise, and seems to indicate that many Democrats who had avowed their intention of staying at home, thought better of it and voted for Col. Herrick. Tom Johnson's injunction that all Democrats who didn't believe in him or his platform should vote against them, was apparently well heeded. And yet the total vote was nearly 140,000 below the vote of 1900.

Col. Herrick's majority is found to be 113,812, the largest ever given a governor in this state. The next best record is the majority given Brough against Vallandigham, 101,098. Samuel Taylor, Republican candidate for secretary of state in 1894, received a plurality of 137,087 over Turner, the Democratic candidate, and this figure will probably stand as high-water mark for many years.

For a period from '83 to 1892 majorities were small, and occasionally the Republicans permitted the state to get away from its moorings, but in recent years they have captured everything in sight, and by very substantial margins. For instance, McKinley had over 80,000 in 1893, although in the year preceding, Cleveland came within 1,072 votes of Harrison. Gen. Bushnell beat Jimmie Campbell by over 92,000, but in '97 had only 28,000 more votes than Horace Chapman. In 1901 Gov. Nash had a plurarity of 67,567, and Laylin 93,465 in 1902. The majority this year is phenomenal, and cannot be accepted as a basis for computing the relative strength of the two great parties, but the trend for the last few years has been Republican-ward, and Democrats no longer go into a contest feeling that they have a show to win out.

THE EMPEROR'S THROAT.

The fact that Emperor William has been ordered by his physicians to spend the winter on the Riviera, for the sake of his health, has thoroughly alarmed the people of Germany. They take it as confirmation of the fear that the trouble with the imperial throat is really cancerous, despite the assertions of the physicians. They recall that his father, the Emperor Frederick, was sent to the same region—the sheltered shore along the Mediterranean; and that while there, at San Remo, his doctors communicated the sentence of death by informing him that the disease was cancer.

Even if it be a cancer on the larynx of Emperor Wilhelm, there is a ray of hope for him that his father had not. The X-ray has cured numerous cases of cancer on the surface of the body, and it should not be difficult for the ingenuity of the best medical and surgical talent in Germany to devise a method of using this new agent in his case, either internally or externally—for the X-rays will pass through the entire body and should be able to exert their powers on the growth, even from the outside.

NEW CANAL TREATY SIGNED.

The new canal treaty with the Republic of Panama has been signed, and now awaits only the ratification of the two governments to make it effective. If there is any delay, it will be on the part of our own senate. Senator Morgan, of Alabama, whose partisanship of the Nicaragua route is extreme, will probably have several thousand words of objection, and with the aid of a part of his Democratic friends in the senate will endeavor to stave off ratification. In this he will have also the help of Teller, who is opposed to any isthmian canal at all. He appears to think the transcontinental railways should not have a rival in the shape of a canal.

The new treaty avoids a double control of the canal strip. Panama cedes this to the United States, and it will be as much United States territory as though it were across Florida instead of Panama. This is much more satisfactory than the convention with Colombia, which would have been a source of perpetual friction between the two governments. We will have the right to fortify the canal at its terminals, and the United States is given the right to use certain islands off the coast for canal protection as well.

The sooner the treaty is ratified by the United States, the better. Every effort should be made to push it through speedily, despite any tactics of obstruction from the minority.

"AFTER YOU, SIR!"

The United States government does not propose to repeat the experience of the Colombian canal treaty. It was prepared and signed at Washington, and promptly ratified by the United States senate. Then the Bogota boodlers and hold-up men rejected it.

A canal treaty has been negotiated and signed by the Panaman envoy and Secretary Hay. The Panama commissioners are in this country, and have the authorization of the revolutionary junta to ratify the treaty. Uncle Sam thinks not. They are requested to return to Panama and have the treaty ratified there. Then it will be sent to the United States senate—probably about the time the regular session of congress begins, on December 7. The Latin-American character has its peculiarities, and the Washington authorities conclude it is better to afford no leeway for folly in connection with the canal treaty.

A WAR OF FINANCIAL TITANS.

For the post twenty years, the Rockefellers and the other financial magnates who control the destinies of the Standard Oil company, have been putting their dividends into railroad securities and similar investments. The "Standard Oil crowd" has thus become dominant in the Milwaukee & St. Paul road, and largely interested in the New Haven, the Lackawanna, the Northern Pacific and the M., K. & T. Not many months ago the Standard Oil people formed an alliance with George Gould, who controls the Missouri Pacific, the Denver & Rio Grande, and the Wabash railway systems.

When the Gould interest bought the Wheeling & Lake Erie, the extension of the latter into Pittsburg was hotly opposed by the Pennsylvania. Gould won. Then the Pennsylvania attacked the Western Union Telegraph company, controlled by Gould. By order of President Cassatt $5,000,000 worth of Western Union poles were chopped down, and the Western Union driven off the Pennsylvania lines. Then the Standard Oil crowd took a hand. Some fifty millions of Pennsylvania securities are held in England. Agents of the Gould-Rockefeller combination went to London, and sedulously inspired distrust of Cassatt's management of the Pennsylvania. The conservative British investors grew frightened, and threw their holdings on the market. Pennsylvania shares fell from 170 to 112. The Gould-Rockefeller crowd bought up the depreciated stock, and it looks now as though they have control of the great Pennsylvania system.

This is the story told by the New York World. It bears internal evidence of being correct. What the future will develop remains conjecural. The matter is of interest here in Toledo, because the war against Cassatt started with his opposition to allowing the Wheeling & Lake Erie to enter Pittsburg. As a result, he and the group of capitalists with whom he is associated have suffered enormous losses, some of them are financially crippled, and they have probably lost the Pennsylvania railroad.

SENATOR DEITRICH'S MANLY COURSE

In waiving the protection afforded him by the constitution and in expressing his intention to return to Nebraska and demand an immediate trial on the indictment returned against him, Senator Dietrich has taken the course that brings him the most friends. In these days, when employes of the government are being investigated by the wholesale, and when the air is filled with rumors of corruption in high places, the public is only too ready to accept a federal grand jury's report as evidence of guilt. Senator Dietrich announces his purpose of having it out with the government at once.

The charge is that the senator accepted a commission in return for appointing a postmaster. The accused gives a detailed explanation of his connection with the case, and declares that the prosecution is inspired by a desire for revenge. On the face of the returns, it would seem that the senator has all the better of the argument. Anyway, it is but justice to suspend judgment until the merits of the case have been fully aired.

COMMENT OF THE WEEK

Canal Treaty Provisions.

By the treaty just signed with Panama, the United States guarantees the independence of the republic of Panama, which grants to the former country the perpetual use and control of a zone of territory ten miles wide across the isthmus, with the right to acquire by purchase or the exercise of eminent domain any other lands that may be deemed necessary for the construction of the canal, the provision of its supply of water, and the sanitation of the cities of Panama and Colon and the adjacent territory. The United States is to have the same power and authority within the zone set apart as if the territory were ceded to it. In return for these and other concessions the republic of Panama is to receive $10,000,000, together with an annual payment of $250,000, beginning nine years from the date of the treaty. The ports at either end of the canal and others leading thereto are to be free to vessels passing through the canal, and the latter is to be neutral and open to all nations on even terms. It is expected that the treaty will be ratified at Panama early in December. The members of the commission have already expressed their approval of its terms.

Colombia Is Angry.

The conference held by the Panama and Colombian commissioners on board the steamer Canada at Colon on Friday last was a fruitless one. The Panamans refused every offer to come back into the Colombian republic. Gen. Reyes, the head of the Colombian commission, in an interview, states he is coming to Washington, and if the United States does not arrange satisfactorily to Colombia it will have to fight the Colombian republic, which will be a repetition of the Boer war. He says that he can put 100,000 soldiers on the isthmus and subdue it in a fortnight.

Meanwhile the little new republic of Panama is as independent as they make 'em. Having cut loose from Colombia it proposes to go it alone entirely. It intimates to Cauca and Antioquia that they can secede also if they want to, but Panama does not care to have them join her. Panama evidently thinks that to enjoy Uncle Sam's friendship and to have the ship canal pass through its midst comprise glory enough for one small country.

San Domingo's Revolution.

The revolutionists in San Domingo applied a few days ago to the state department at Washington for recognition of their autonomy, but met with a rebuff. The application was made by J. M. Giordan, who represented himself as the provisional agent of the revolutionary government, of which Gen. Jiminez is the head. The grounds upon which the application was refused were that it had been the unbroken line of the state department to recognize only de facto governments, and that the conditions precedent for such recognition were that revolutionists must have an actually established capital, with open ports and the ability to protect life and property. He was further informed that Minister Powell was on the ground, and if he should report that such conditions exist the recognition would be granted. The law in the case as abstractly defined by the state department is sound in principle, and has been the practice of this government for many years.

Colombian Bonds.

The holders of Colombian government bonds in London and Amsterdam are worried about their investment. English holders are quite willing to have Panama pay her share of the Colombian debt by an issue of Panama bonds, but the Amsterdamers propose a course that is likely to work to their injury. They ask the government of the Netherlands to refuse recognition of Panama until that republic has guaranteed her share of the Colombian bonded debt. Should the Netherlands take this course, Panama could well wait for official recognition before dealing with the Amsterdamers.

Cuba's Reciprocity Bill.

Opposition to the Cuban reciprocity bill, which some time ago was regarded with concern, seems to have almost faded away. The temper of the house was shown in the overwhelming vote in its favor on Thursday last, when only 21 in a total of 356 were cast against it. The house has acted on the measure with promptness, a result in which the decision not to allow amendments, aided materially. There seems to be no doubt about the ultimate passage of the measure in the senate, for it seems to be recognized that antagonism to it is hopeless, but it is not expected that it can be passed without a more or less wearisome debate, which may throw it over to the regular session. The rules of the senate, it should be remembered, lend themselves to delay, and some members of that body have already intimated their determination to be heard against the bill, so that while it may be regarded as secure of enactment, the prospect of avoiding delay is none of the brightest.

Tennessee's Car Tax.

The supreme court has allowed part of the tax which Tennessee undertook to impose on the Pullman Car company and disallowed the other part. It concedes the right of the state to tax cars that run wholly within its borders, because the company is not organized as a common carrier under its laws and is not compelled to accept passengers. But it denies the right to tax all the company's business in the state because that would be an interference with interstate commerce. Tennessee expects to get $3,000 in taxes under this decision, but it will doubtless be disappointed. The Pullman company will take good care, of course, to run few, if any, cars wholly within the state.

A New Use for Chickens

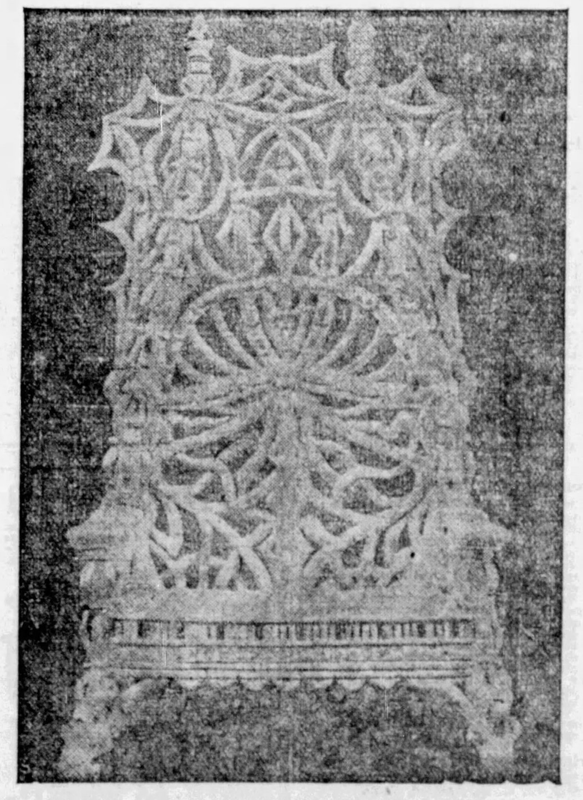
One would hardly suppose that a fowl could be trained to drive. The steed in this case is a barred Plymouth Rock rooster, which was raised by Mr. James S. Warne, of Washington, N. J. About a year ago Master George Robers, the fowl's driver, read of the pacing ostriches of Southern California, and decided at once that all he needed to make himself the happiest boy in the world was an ostrich trained to drive. Instead he trained a chicken. The rooster stands sixteen inches high, weighs twelve pounds and is very strong and fleet of foot. His name is Edward K. Master George found some little difficulty in getting the rooster tame enough to drive, but, with infinite patience and with the assistance of his father, he at last succeeded, and for some months has been driving Edward K. hitched to the light road wagon shown in the accompanying picture. The rooster is very obedient, and starts and stops at the word of command as would a horse or dog.

MOST ASTONISHING POLITICAL FLOPPER.

New York, Nov. 19.—From the innermost councils of Republicanism in Minnesota to the bosom of Tammany Hall, represents as extreme a transition as could well be accomplished in politics, yet it has been made in seven years by Charles A. Towne, who, according to dispatches from Hot Springs, Va., where Charles F. Murphy, leader of Tammany Hall, is resting, has received practical assurance that he will be nominated to succeed George B. McClellan in the Twelfth congressional district of this city when Mr. McClellan becomes mayor.

In his progress from advanced Republicanism to Democracy of the most conservative type, Mr. Towne passed through the camps of the Silver Republicans, the Populists and the Bryan Democracy.

A REMARKABLE CHAIR



This large chair occupied one man three years in the making, and is composed of natural crooks and knots of thirty-four different varieties of wood, specially selected for their handsome grains. The entire chair contains nearly twelve hundred pieces, and of these 479 pieces are in the seat. A peculiar feature of the chair is that where one piece is found on one side, on the opposite side is another of exactly the same size and grain. Not a single piece in the back was shaped by human hands, but is as nature shaped it. The chair is eight feet high and four feet wide; its weight is 300 pounds. All the pieces are put together with nails, screws and glue.—New York Tribune.

Current Events.

Federation of Labor convention turns down the resolution of the Socialists after a long debate, Mitchell and Gompers taking part in the discussion.

Operation for grafting an ear upon the head of a wealthy western man is performed in Philadelphia, in order to avoid any possible interference from the New York authorities, and is expected to prove successful.

Contending factions in the United States Shipbuilding company hearing agree to a settlement by which the Schwab party is to confess judgment and buy out the contesting bondholders. This is expected to result in a permanent receivership.

Colombia sends a virtual ultimatum to America, declaring she will consider it time to terminate diplomatic relations unless the United States withdraws her recognition of Panama and signifies her willingness to allow an attempt at reconquest.

Trouble between gulf and seaboard railroads threatened by former's diversion of grain business; manipulating rates charged by seaboard lines.

King Victor and Queen Helena of Italy banqueted by King Edward and Queen Alexandra in ancient Norman hall of Windsor castle; 160 guests present.

Hollandsche bank, prominent institution of The Hague, failed because of American stock market slump; many other banks already have suspended and a panic is feared.

Edward R. Rowden, of Chicago, 6 feet tall and weighing 182 pounds, granted divorce from his wife, height 6 feet 2 inches, weight 200, on testifying she threw dishes at him.

Third Assistant Secretary of State Peirce, returning from a tour of inspection of the United States consulates abroad, recommends abolition of the fee system and higher salaries.

Robert J. Wynne, first assistant postmaster general, in his annual report recommends that congress authorize clerk hire allowance at all third-class postoffices. Only the first and second class offices have this allowance at present.

Acting Postmaster General Wynne has issued an order directing a rigid enforcement of the section of the postal laws and regulations which absolutely excludes all insects and reptiles from the mails. The action is the result of reports that specimens of the Texas boll weevil, an insect very destructive to cotton plants, have been found in the mails.

The secret service announce the discovery of a new counterfeit $5 national bank note. It is on the Cape Cod National bank of Harwich, Mass., check letter A, series of 1882, Bruce registrar, Wyman treasurer. The note is a well-executed photograph on good quality paper. A few red silk lines represent the silk fiber. The panel containing the charter number on the back of the note is black instead of green.

Thirty-one men are killed, fourteen injured and three missing as the result of a collision between freight and work trains on the Big Four railroad near Tremont, Illinois.

Mrs. Carrie Nation appears at the White House, denounces the President, and is fined and sent out of the city, after creating a scene in the senate chamber.

House passes by a vote of 335 to 21 the bill to give effect to the Cuban reciprocity treaty, the opposition being evenly divided between Republicans and Democrats.

American Federation of Labor refers the Miller case to President Roosevelt with the request that Miller be discharged from the public service if the charges against him are sustained.

Eastern roads at a meeting in New York cut the rates on steel and iron and their products for export one-third and increase the rates on grain and its products 2 cents per 100 pounds.

Representative Williams, minority leader in the house of representatives, introduces a resolution commending the steps taken by the President to secure closer trade relations with Canada.

President Roosevelt declares to a German delegation that no people has done more for the United States than its citizens of German blood. He recalls German aid in the revolution and during the civil war.

McCormick Harvesting Machine company announces that it will present to all former employes who have worked in it for five years stock in the International Harvester company equal to 5 per cent of the total wages earned.

Graham Taylor, after studying traction systems abroad, says municipal ownership is a success in England because it is non-partisan. He declares the spoils system must be abolished before the plan can be tried in the United States.

Gen. Francis Marion Drake, former governor of Iowa, dies of diabetes after a brief illness, at Centerville, Iowa. He leaves a large estate.

Stockholders in United States Realty company asked to secure new management because present apparently was friendly toward Sam Parks.

Newfoundland excited over Senator Lodge's declaration that United States secure independence in fisheries by securing St. Pierre and Miquelon islands.

Indiana National bank, of Elkhart, Ind., closed, and savings of 2,200 depositors, totalling nearly $700,000, tied up; aid offered by other banks, but refused.

District Attorney Bennett, of Milwaukee intends to make the inquiry into graft as thorough as possible, and says men high in position may be implicated.

Fourteen national banks of Chicago show a loss in deposits between September 9 and November 11, of more than $11,000,000 due to the demand for money to move crops.

Japanese premier in Manchester newspaper interview, declared majority of his nation are not anxious for war, although prepared for defense; Korea must be left alone.

United States Steel stock convertible plan ended through demand of prominent interests that trust itself secure profits, instead of Morgan; latter loses $10,000,000.

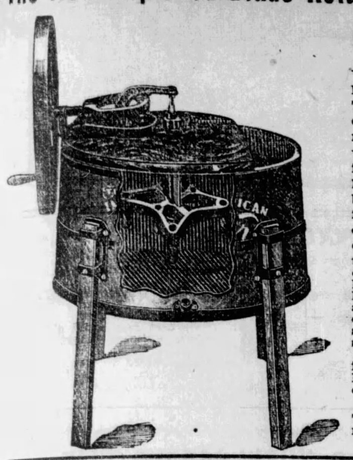
D. V. Miller, of Terre Haute, and Joseph M. Johns, of Rockville, Ind., are acquitted at Cincinnati of conspiracy to extort a bribe, as charged by the officials of the postoffice department.

Senator Hopkins, of Illinois, is to have a place on the inter-oceanic canal committee, a most important post, in view of the government's determination to complete the Panama canal.

President Carter, of the national commission of the Louisiana Purchase exposition, says, in a report, that foreign patronage of the fair will exceed that of the world's fair at Chicago in 1893.

Democratic senators in caucus agree not to hamper the Cuban reciprocity bill by injecting tariff discussion, provided the Republicans will fix a day for a vote in the regular session, which begins the first Monday in December.

The New Improved Blade Rotary Washing Machine



Ball Bearings.

Our Improved Blade Rotary Washer is the best article of the kind ever placed on the market. The tub is constructed of the best quality red Louisiana Cypress, arranged for large sized clothes wringer, cover opening arranged so it cannot bind, swell or stick, and has universal ball races and ball bearings. The oscilating movement is the easiest working gearing yet devised for working a washing machine. This machine can be attached to water or electric motor or operated by turning the large balance wheel by hand continuously in one direction. Can be operated while seated on a chair and entirely eliminates the stooping or strain on the back as in the old style washing machine.

The regular price of this machine is $7.00. We offer it and the Weekly Blade one year for **$5.00**

The machine is shipped by freight. The purchaser pays the freight on receipt of the goods.

THE BLADE, Toledo, O.

A $5.00 Garment Cutting System for 50c

The New London Ladies' Tailor System.

For ladies' and children's garment cutting. It is a perfect system for drafting and cutting women's gowns, dresses, cloaks, jackets, etc., and is the invention of the late Professor Wellington. It is in use by many of America's leading tailors, designers and cutters.

A child can draft and cut by it and its use effects a great saving in cloth, labor and time.

This system is self-instructive. No coaxing and pleading with the people has been necessary to sell the New London Ladies' Tailor System. It is rapidly selling at $5.00, because it is practical, useful, cheap, durable, and in every respect a benefit to the purchaser, because it commends itself at first sight to every intelligent person, and is, without a doubt, the most simple and best system of dress cutting ever invented. Nearly every family has a sewing machine, and not one in twenty has a system of garment cutting, and not one in fifty a system possessing any special merit. It is, therefore, a necessity, and not a luxury. This system is so simple and easy to understand that personal instructions are unnecessary. With it one can cut nearly any style of garment from the fashion plates, in all the different sizes, and get a perfect fit without change of seams or trying on the garment.

This system is in the form of a chart. We have a limited number of these charts, and while they last will furnish them to our subscribers at 50c each. This is a rare opportunity to obtain one of the most popular $5.00 cutting systems on the market at a trifling cost. Get your order in early.

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Cut Paper Patterns.

These patterns will be mailed to any address at only 10 cents each. In ordering, address your letter, "Pattern Department, The Blade, Toledo, Ohio." Inclose 10 cents in silver for each pattern ordered. Do not send stamps if you can obtain other funds. Write very plainly the NUMBER and the NAME of each pattern, as it appears under the cut, and also the BUST MEASURE you wish.

Men's Pajamas, No. 9159.

Blue and gray striped flannel is used for these comfortable garments. The trousers are shaped with the regulation inside and outside seams. They are quite short and loose.

The fullness at the waist is drawn in closely by a tape or elastic passed through a casing at the upper edge.

The coat is adjusted with shoulder and

9159—Men's Pajamas.
34, 36, 38, 40, 42, 44 and 46 inch breast.

underarm seams, fits well on the shoulders and hangs loosely to the hem. The closing is made in slightly double-breasted style, with small velvet buttons, two rows of which are used for trimming. A fancy collar of lace has two points in front, one on each shoulder and one in the back. It is included in the neck seam with a rolling collar of lace that is edged with velvet.

Bishop sleeves fit the upper arm well and are quite wide at the lower edge, where they are gathered and attached to narrow wristbands. These are made of lace with a band of velvet in the center. They fasten with a loop and hook in the end of a pointed lap.

Coats in this style are made of corduroy, velveteen, beaver, cloaking or zibeline, and if a plain effect is desired the collar may be of self-fabric with fancy braid on the edge.

To make the coat for a child of 2 years will require 1¾ yards of material 44 inches wide, with three-fourths yard of lace for trimming. The pattern, No. 9181, is cut in sizes for children of one-half, 1, 2 and 4 years.

Child's Coat, With Fancy Collar, No. 9181.

For everyday wear, white coats are not appropriate, so bright red cloth is used for outside garments for little folks. A simple coat of red cheviot is shown here, trimmed with white lace and black velvet ribbon.

It is adjusted with shoulder and underarm seams, fits well on the shoulders and hangs loosely in box effect to the hem. The back is drawn in at the waist with a belt that fastens in the under-arm seams.

The closing is made in double-breasted style, with small velvet buttons, two rows

9181—Child's Coat with Fancy Collar. 6 mos. 1, 2 and 4 years.

of which are used for trimming. A fancy collar of lace has two points in front, one on each shoulder and one in the back. It is included in the neck seam with a rolling collar of lace that is edged with velvet.

Bishop sleeves fit the upper arm well and are quite wide at the lower edge, where they are gathered and attached to narrow wristbands. These are made of lace with a band of velvet in the center. They fasten with a loop and hook in the end of a pointed lap.

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BE SURE to give both the number and the name of the pattern, and the bust measure also.

Child's Dress, With Yoke, No. 9164.

This dainty little dress is made of white nainsook, with Valenciennes lace for trimming. The scalloped yoke of lace is completed with a standing collar.

Full backs are gathered and attached to the lower edge of the yoke; some of the fullness in front is arranged in four forward-turning tucks at each side of the center, the remainder being gathered. The dress fits well on the shoulders and hangs

9164—Child's Dress with Yoke. 6 mos. 1, 2 and 4 years.

in long, loose folds to the lower edge, which is finished n a deep hem surmounted by two bands of insertion.

One-piece sleeves have comfortable fullness on the shoulders. They are drawn in closely at the wrist by elastic passed through a casing near the edge. The portion of the sleeve below the casing forms a ruffle over the hand.

Dresses in this style are made of lawn, Swiss, organdy, batiste and French cambric, with all-over embroidery, plain or inserted tucking for trimming. There is so little opportunity for variety in dresses of this style that anything new is usually accepted very readily. The mode may be made of cashmere, albatross, poplin or silk, if a heavier dress is desired.

To make the dress for a child of 2 years will require 2¼ yards of material 36 inches wide, with three-eighths yard of lace. The pattern No. 9164, is cut in sizes for children of one-half, 1, 2 and 4 years.

Fancy Waist, With Bolero, No. 9167 and Thirteen-Gored Skirt, No. 9182.

Several shades of one color are more frequently combined than strong contrasts this season. In the gown shown here

9167—Ladies' Waist with Bolero.
9182—Ladies Thirteen Gored Skirt. Waist, 32, 34, 36, 38 and 40 inch bust. Skirt, 22, 24, 26, 28 and 30 inch waist.

nickel-gray camel's hair is associated with light gray lace and gun-metal velvet.

The lace waist is made over a glove-fitted featherboned lining that closes in the center front. It is plain in the back and full in front at the neck, blousing over a deep girdle of velvet. A transparent lace collar completes the neck.

One-piece sleeves are shaped with inside seams, fit the upper arm closely and are quite wide at the lower edge, where the fullness is arranged on lace cuffs. These are fitted to the lower arm, narrow in front and graduating to a deep point at the back, the edge being finished with a narrow band of lace.

The bolero is shaped with shoulder and underarm seams, is short in the back and has deep points in front. The bolero is elaborately trimmed with lace, and tabs in front are faced with velvet. The shoulders of the bolero are very long, giving the fashionable width to the figure.

Thirteen gores in the skirt are fitted smoothly around the waist and hips without darts. It fastens invisibly at the center back in habit effect. Six side gores extend from belt to hem and are trimmed with long lace motifs.

The front and four side gores are cut off at the knee, the lower edge being pointed. These sections are covered with lace. Below the lace is a cloth section, having an inverted box plait placed in the center. The joining of these two portions is concealed by a band of velvet, and two other bands trim the plait on each side.

Extensions added at the back edge of the back gores are arranged in underlying plaits which give the same effect as the front and side sections. The upper parts of the back gores are covered with lace. The skirt touches in front and has a graceful sweep at the back. The box plaits flare smartly when the wearer walks.

Costumes in this mode may be made of heavy cloth, satin, velvet, silk or crepe de chine, and elaborately trimmed with lace, all-over embroidery or hand stitching.

To make the waist in the medium size will require 2 yards of material, 44 inches wide, with 2½ yards of lace and ½ yard of velvet. The pattern, No. 9167, is cut in sizes for a 32, 34, 36, 38 and 40-inch bust measure.

To make the skirt in the medium size will require 6 yards of material 44 inches wide. The pattern, No. 9182, is cut in sizes for a 22, 24, 28 and 30-inch waist measure.

Five-Gored Skirt, No. 9163.

Dark red zibeline is used for this stylish skirt, with black velvet and figures of red broadcloth for trimming.

The skort is made with a narrow front gore, wide circular sides and narrow backs, fitted smoothly around the waist and hips with small darts. It is not sheath-fitting, but represents the latest idea in skirts, having a decided ripple below the hips, and hanging loosely in long folds at the sides.

There is no flare to the front gore. The fulness in the back gores is arranged in an underlying plait at each side of the center closing. These plaits are softly pressed part way down, and below the hips hang in plaited outline to the hem.

A band of black velvet surrounded by

9163—Ladies' Five Gored Skirt. 22, 24, 26, 28, 30 and 32 inch waist

disks of red cloth provides an effective foot trimming. The skirt touches in front and has a graceful dip at the back.

Five-gored skirts are becoming alike to stout and slender figures, and this style is a pleasing change from the sheath-fitting habit-back models.

Broadcloth, cheviot, melton, Henrietta, soft silks and stains are appropriate fabrics for this mode. The seams may be strapped with stitched bands, and the same trimming applied at the lower edge if desired.

To make the skirt in the medium size will require four yards of material 44 inches wide. The pattern, No. 9161, is cut in sizes for a 22, 24, 26, 28, 30 and 32-inch waist measure.

Tailor-Made Shirt Waist, No. 9158

Shirt waists of corduroy, velveteen and velvet are made in severely plain modes, the fabrics being too heavy for tucks or shirring.

A smart effect is shown here, developed in violet velveteen with corded white silk for trimming. The pattern provides a glove-fitted lining that can be used in place of a corset cover, or it may be omitted and the adjustment made with shoulder and under-arm seams only, if preferred.

The shirt waist fits well on the shoulders and has slight fulness at the waist, back and front. It blouses a little in front over a narrow velvet belt. The waist closes with crystal buttons and buttonholes worked through the edge of the

9158—Ladies' Tailor-Made Shirt Waist. 32, 34, 36, 38 and 40 inch bust.

front, the usual box-plait being omitted.

Convenient pockets are inserted on each side and the edges finished with a cording of white silk. The collar has a long tab in front, and a fancy trimming, that ends in narrow tabs.

One-piece bishop sleeves fit the upper arm closely, and are quite wide at the lower edge, where the fulness is arranged on deep cuffs of white silk. These fasten at the back with crystal buttons to match those used on the fronts.

Waists in this style are made of French flannel, satin-faced cloth or heavy cotton fabrics, which are worn under the closely fitted tailored gowns.

To make the waist in the medium size will require 2¼ yards of material 44 inches wide, with three-eighths yard for trimming. The pattern, No. 9158, is cut in sizes for a 32, 34, 36, 38 and 40-inch bust measure.

Address as follows, including the price of the pattern ordered:

PATTERN DEPARTMENT,
THE BLADE, TOLEDO, OHIO

CUBA INVITED TO JOIN THE UNION

Washington, Nov. 20.—Senator Newlands, author of the resolution annexing Hawaii, today introduced a joint resolution inviting Cuba to become a state of the United States upon terms of equality with the states of the Union. It provides that Porto Rico shall become a county or province of Cuba; that all present officers of Cuba shall retain their positions until their terms expire; that the $35,000,000 bonds of Cuba shall become the bonds of the state of Cuba, with interest reduced to three percent, and two per cent to be applied to a sinking fund, that the present rural guard of Cuba shall be incorporated in to the army of the United States; that the money in the Cuban treasury shall become the money of the state of Cuba.

The resolution closes with the following declaration:

"That the foregoing resolutions are inspired not by a desire to annex forcibly, or to assert sovereignty over the island of Cuba, or to exercise any form of compulsion; but solely by a regard for the interest of the two countries and a conviction that the interests of the states composing the federal union and Cuba are identical, and that they can be best secured by a union under one form of government in which all shall be represented on equal terms and to be governed by equal and undiscriminating laws, assuring freedom of trade and equality of right and privilege."

NEWLANDS' RESOLUTION

Wishes to Invite Cuba to Join the Union.

Washington, Nov. 23.—The session of the senate today began with the presentation of a resolution by Mr. Allison (Iowa) providing for the appointment of Rev. F. J. Prettyman, of this city, as chaplain of the senate for the present session. The resolution was agreed to.

Mr. Cullom (Ills.) presented the report of the committee on foreign relations on the bill to carry into effect the Cuban reciprocity treaty. The bill went to the calendar.

Mr. Hale (Me.) then moved to reconsider the vote by which the Newlands resolution for the annexation of Cuba was referred to the committee on relations with Cuba. He made the motion the basis of a speech in opposition to the policy proposed by the resolution, saying that this country had already declared its policy with reference to Cuba by enacting the Teller resolution into law. By that vote we had, he said, bidden Godspeed to Cuba in setting up a government for itself and for himself he had been agreeably surprised by the progress made by Cuba in the right direction. All the element of discontent in the island would, he said, endorse the Newlands measure and among these he included the old Spanish element in Cuba and American investors there. We would not extend such an invitation for Great Britain for the uniting of Canada to the United States, or to Mexico for such a union. In this connection Mr. Hale said incidentally he had no doubt that there were men present who would live to witness the annexation of Canada to the United States. He closed by urging the senate to take no step to closing progress in Cuba.

Mr. Newlands, (Nev.) expressed gratification that his resolution should have so early attracted attention. He agreed with Mr. Hale in what he had said concerning the progress of Cuba and the character of its people. Still it was a fact that Cuba had been compelled to confess her inability to cope with other nations in business affairs. He also referred to the concession of the privilege granted to the United States for erecting fortifications on Cuban soil and to our supervision of the foreign relations of the Island as well as of the conduct of its sanitary affairs, and said that as a matter of fact Cuba had already assumed the attitude of a ward of the United States. He also advanced the argument that in asking a reduction of the duty on Cuban products exported to the United States, Cuba was making an exceptional request and he thought we should respond by offering political, rather than commercial union.

For himself, he had in mind Cuba's interest in presenting the resolution and he wanted it understood that he represented no Spanish dons or American speculators.

He had offered the resolution in no spirit of spoiliation, but because he had believed that the measure would accord to the good sense of both the Americans and the Cubans.

Mr. Platt (Conn.) said he did not believe the Newlands resolution represented the business or political sentiment of the United States, and that its introduction had caused uneasiness in Cuba and Porto Rico. He hoped that there would be no growth of expansion sentiment. He believed that the best interests of the United States and Cuba would be subserved by separate existence. He eulogized President Palma and the leading men of Cuba, and declared that we were only neighbors and friends of Cuba.

Mr. Lodge (Mass.) expressed the opinion that the present debate would emphasize the fact that the Newlands resolution did not represent the wishes of the government of the United States.

The Cuban debate concluded at 2:10, and Mr. Hale presented the list of committees as agreed upon by the Republican and Democratic caucus. Mr. Morgan (Ala.) took the floor and said that he did not regret being removed as chairman of the committee on interoceanic canals. He then discussed recent canal affairs at some length.

OUR TRADE WITH CUBA.

Washington, Nov. 23.—The trade relations between the United States and Cuba, present and past, are the subject of a document just issued by the department of commerce and labor through ith bureau of statistics. The United States imports from Cuba have always exceeded in value the United States exports to Cuba. This fact has been due, not to a lack of appreciation of United States products and merchandise on the part of the Cubans, nor yet to a lack of purchasing power on their part, but rather to the fact that Cuba has happened to be the producer of two great staples of commerce and trade which are and ever have been in active and almost universal demand in the United States, namely, sugar and tobacco. If it were not for these staples the balance of trade between the United States and Cuba would show a record against Cuba instead of against the United States.

The volume of trade between the two countries and the ratio of imports and exports have been subject to many and wide fluctuations, and the trade has not been as steadily progressive in character as is usual between nations at peace with each other and closely connected in business relations, as, for example, in the case of the trade of the United States with the United Kingdom or with Germany.

The total trade between the countries was in round numbers $28,000,000 in 1855, $31,000,000 in 1856, $34,000,000 in 1857, and only $34,000,000 in 1858. In 1872 it had advanced to $80,000,000, and in 1874 to $105,000,000 (the largest on record), only to recede again in 1875 to $80,000,000. In 1878 it declined to $68,000,000, in 1882 advanced to $82,000,000, and in 1885 fell back to $51,000,000. In 1893 it reached $103,000,000, but in 1898 was only $24,000,000, and has now, in 1903, crept back to $34,000,000.

THE ISLE OF PINES.

Washington, Nov. 21.—The treaty for the cession of the Isle of Pines to Cuba was today favorably acted upon by the senate commission on foreign relations and it will be favorably reported to the senate at the next executive session.

Some of Our Mines.

Washington, Nov. 21.—The census bureau has issued a report for the calendar year 1902, showing that there are in the United States 82 mines for abrasive materials, 28 for graphite, 20 for soapstone and talc, and 22 for fluorspar.

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CANAL TREATY SIGNED

Much More Favorable to the United States Than Colombian One.

Washington, Nov. 19.—It has been decided that the Panama canal treaty shall be ratified at Panama. The commission which arrived here last night will sail December 1 for that state, arriving there on the 7th. It is expected that between that date and December 10 the treaty will be ratified.

Washington, Nov. 19.—Secretary Hay and M. Philippe Bunau-Varilla, the minister from Panama, at 6:40 o'clock last evening signed the Hay-Bunau-Varilla treaty providing for the construction of the Panama canal by the United States. The ceremony occurred in Secretary Hay's study. The Panama minister arrived at Mr. Hay's house promptly at 6 o'clock, having made an appointment with the secretary for a conference at that hour. He was surprised to find that the secretary had before him the treaty engrossed in duplicate. The secretary informed M. Bunau-Varilla that he was ready to sign the treaty. The minister read the document carefully and then he and Secretary Hay attached their signatures to it.

Hearty congratulations were exchanged and it was agreed that the news of the signing of the treaty should be kept from the public for the present. President Roosevelt was immediately advised of the signing of the document and Minister Bunau-Varilla sent a confidential cablegram to his government stating that the treaty had been signed.

By the new treaty the United States is virtually made the master of the isthmus. It grants to the American government a lease in perpetuity of a canal zone ten miles in width, four miles wider than was provided for in the proposed treaty with Colombia. Over this zone the United States is to exercise compete control for all purposes save that within the cities of Panama and Colon (formerly Aspinwall) the authority of the United States is limited to the necessary operations of the canal construction and maintenance. Within these cities the Panama police are to maintain order, and local courts are to administer justice, but if at any time the United States deems the administration of the police and the judiciary unsatisfactory it may enter with its own authority, preserve order and try offenders against the peace.

Within and near unto the canal zone the United States is empowered to exercise the right of eminent domain, through judicial process, for the necessary works of the canal and for sanitation, drainage, water supply and so on.

An important feature of the treaty is that four islands lying in or near unto the Bay of Panama are included in the canal zone and leased in perpetuity to the United States. These may be of great value for their strategic advantages. These four islands are named in the treaty. In addition thereto the Republic of Panama grants the United States the right to take possession of other islands lying within the jurisdictional waters of the republic.

Panama transfers to the United States all its rights, interests and equities of whatever nature in the Panama railroad and authorizes the new Panama Canal company to sell to the United States all its shares in that corporation, amounting to more than 79,000 shares out of a total of 80,000 issued.

In many respects the new treaty follows closely the lines of the Hay-Herran convention, except that in a number of important particulars the United States is granted concessions and powers which it was impossible to wring from the unreasonable and short-sighted Colombians.

The United States stipulates to pay the republic of Panama the sum of $10,000,000 in gold on ratification of the treaty and an annuity of $250,000 a year after the expiration of nine years. These are precisely the same terms which were mentioned in the proposed treaty with Colombia. The fact that the United States pays to the little republic finding shelter under its wing the same sums of money which it proposed to pay the bargain-driving Colombians—terms which many Republican senators and ardent friends of the canal thought exorbitant and voted for with reluctance—is considered pretty good evidence that the United States was actuated by no sordid motive in its quick recognition of Panama and that it is disposed to be generous and fair with all countries, regardless of their size, so long as they do not stand in the way of progress or attempt to take advantage of Uncle Sam's open-heartedness and levy blackmail.

There is no suggestion in the treaty that any part of the sum payable by the United States to Panama is to be diverted to Colombia as a peace offering, and it is highly improbable that any such suggestion will be made at any time.

THE CUBAN BILL

Passed the House by a Big Majority.

Washington, Nov. 20.—The house by a rising vote of 335 to 21 yesterday afternoon passed the bill to make effective the Cuban reciprocity treaty. The dissenting votes were about equally divided between Republicans and Democrats, but there was no record vote, the minority having too few votes to order the yeas and nays.

The Democrats under the leadership of Mr. Williams, sought to the last to secure amendments to the bill in accordance with the action of the Democratic caucus but were defeated steadily. Mr. Williams made the final effort when he tried to have the bill re-committed to the ways and means committee with instructions to amend, but a point of order under the special rule providing for a vote on the bill without intervening motion was sustained. Mr. Cannon received the applause of the Democratic side when he entertained the appeal from his ruling made by Mr. Williams, but the speaker preferred to err, if he erred at all, in giving the house the right to express its will. The appeal was tabled by a strict party vote.

TURKEY ACCEPTS.

London, Nov. 18.—The Constantinople correspondent of the Express says that the Sultan of Turkey has accepted the Austro-Russian plan of reform in Macedonia.

GRAFTING AN EAR.

Philadelphia, Nov. 19.—Dr. Andrew L. Nelden, of New York, has begun an operation of grafting an ear upon the head of a western millionaire whose name the surgeon says he is under bond not to reveal. The operation was to have been performed in New York, but District Attorney Jerome is said to have interfered. Dr. Nelden advertised for a man willing to sell an ear for $5,000, and of 300 applicants he selected a young German who conducts a restaurant in New York.

Dr. Nelden said today: "The operation has been performed and promises to be successful. I am under legal contract and heavy bond not to reveal my patient's name. Generally speaking, he is a wealthy man from the west. How he lost one ear I don't know. It appears to have been cut off with a sharp instrument. I believe he says it was accidental, but I never asked him to explain.

"The operation took place at a private hospital here, where I was assisted by a Philadelphia physician and one from New York. I think they will be willing to have their names known later. The two men were placed in opposite directions upon an elongated bed. One-half of the volunteer's ear—the upper half—was cut off, together with about four inches of the skin behind the ear.

"This was twisted around and fitted to a freshly prepared wound upon my patient's head. The half ear was held in place by bandages and the two men bound so they cannot move their heads.

"They must retain this position for at least twelve days to allow the circulation to come through the flap of skin that still remains a part of the volunteer's scalp.

"If this half ear starts to unite properly, the lower half of the ear will be grafted in the same manner."

OHIO OFFICIAL.

Total Vote of the State Footed Up 806,776.

Columbus, O., Nov. 21.—The official returns for the last election have all been received and the first tabulated statement was issued today. It shows that the total vote for governor was 866,776, and the total of ballots cast was 877,203. The following are the candidates and official figures:

Governor—Herrick, R., 475,560; Johnson, D., 361,748; Cowen, Soc., 13,495; Creamer, Pro., 13,502; Goerke, Soc. Lab., 2,071; Herrick's plurality, 113,812. Johnson carried 26 counties and Herrick 62.

Lieutenant Governor—Harding, R., 474,311; Niles, D., 357,573; Harding's plurality, 116,738.

Attorney General—Ellis, R., 470,589; Monnett, D., 360,916; Ellis' plurality, 109,673.

Judge of Supreme court—Summers, R, 471,742; Dempsey, D., 358,898; Summers' plurality, 112,844.

Auditor of state—Guilbert, R., 473,565; Kloeb, D., 357,201; Guilbert's plurality, 116,364.

Treasurer of state—McKinnon, R., 474,033; Dahl, D., 356,617; McKinnon's plurality, 117,416.

Member board of public works—(full term)— Watkins, R., 472,687; Jones, D., 356,849; Watkins' plurality, 115,838. (Short term), Watkins, R., 473,332; Wynn, D., 356,529; Watkins' plurality, 116,803.

School commissioner—Jones, R., 473,252; Secrist, D., 256,083; Jones' plurality, 117,169.

Vote on congressional amendments—Governor's veto, yes, 458,681; no, 338,317.

Single legislation districts—Yes, 757,505; No, 264,970.

Single stock liability—Yes, 751,783; no, 30,988.

Taxation amendment—Yes, 326,622; no, 43,562.

Muncipal classification—Yes, 21,664; no, 3,210.

The governor's veto, single district and single liability amendments were carried. The other two were lost.

OPPOSITION TO WOOD

Rathbone Appeared Before the Senate Committee.

Washington, Nov. 19.—The inquiry of the senate committee on military affairs into the opposition to the confirmation of the nomination of Gen. Leonard Wood, to be major general in the army, was begun today, and the hearing so far as it has gone was behind closed doors.

When the doors were closed, the committee decided to proceed today in executive session, and to present to the senate the question of opening the doors during the hearing.

In addition to the members of the committee and the newspaper men, Senators Teller and Hanna and Major Estes G. Rathbone, were present, the three last named being prepared to present objections to General Wood's confirmation. It was stated that no charges had yet been filed against the general, but Senator Proctor, who presided, said that he understood Major Rathbone would present such charges.

It has been determined that the sessions of the committee will not be public. The objections made in the committee today were sufficient to show the disposition of senators on this matter.

At the sessions of the committee today Senator Teller said he objected to General Wood because of the injustice that was being done to the army by his promotion.

Senator Hanna said that the action of Gen. Wood in the Rathbone case was of a character to show his unfitness for high command. Both statements were very general in terms.

Washington, Nov. 20.—Major Estes G. Rathbone, formerly director of posts in Cuba, was given a hearing today by the Senate committee on military affairs, which is investigating the charges against Leonard Wood in opposition to his confirmation as major general. The committee convened at 11 o'clock and was in session until noon. Nearly the entire time was given to Major Rathbone, who reiterated the charges several times before the secretary of war, the Senate committee on relation with Cuba and in public statement following his trial in connection with Cuban postal frauds.

Major Rathbone filed specific written charges with the committee. He alleged that General Wood, while military governor of Cuba, had accepted money from the Jai Alai, which was, he said, a gambling concern and asserted that he had made a personal friend and boon companion of an ex-convict. He also charged him with giving instructions of an entirely unconstitutional and un-American character to the courts.

TELEPHONES AT SEA.

Berlin, Nov. 20.—Naval Designer Zopke reported exhaustively on the uses of the telephone at sea, before the Shipbuilding Technical Society today, and exhibited a new stentorian microphone whereby a commander is able to give audible commands to the crews of six guns simultaneously. The instrument at the same instant is susceptible to the faintest sounds and experiments are being made in the detection of approach of ships not yet visible by placing the instrument under water.

Designer Zopke also gave a demonstration of new fortification instruments, notably call apparatus, which is as loud as a trumpet.

The audience displayed special interest in explanations of Elisha Gray's telautograph in the wireless telephone experiments of Prof. Simon, of Goettingen.

BOTH FEEL

What Proper Food Does for Both Mind and Body.

Physical health, mental health, indeed almost everything good on this earth depend in great measure upon proper food.

Without health nothing is worth while and health can be won almost every time by proper feeding on the scientific food Grape-Nuts.

A California trained nurse proved this: "Three years ago I was taken very sick, my work as a trained nurse having worn me out both in body and mind, and medicine failed to relieve me at all. After seeing a number of physicians and specialists and getting no relief I was very much discouraged and felt that I would die of general nervous and physical collapse.

"My condition was so bad I never imagined food would help me but on the advice of a friend I tried Grape-Nuts. The first package brought me so much relief that I quit the medicines and used Grape-Nuts steadily three times a day. The result was that within 6 months I had so completely regained my strength and health that I was back nursing again and I feel the improvement in my brain power just as plainly as I do in physical strength.

"After my own wonderful experience with Grape-Nuts I have recommended it to my patients with splendid success and it has worked wonders in the cases of many invalids whom I have attended professionally." Name given by Postum Co., Battle Creek, Mich.

Look in each package for a copy of the famous little book "The Road to Wellville."

Your money back

If you are not satisfied

DO YOU SUPPOSE that a company with a capital of $500,000.00, paid in full, and the proud reputation of 36 years of continuous success, would make such an offer and not carry it out to the letter?

DO YOU SUPPOSE we would jeopardize our standing with the public and our chances of still greater success by failing to fulfil any promise we make?

DO YOU SUPPOSE we would make such an offer if we did not have the utmost confidence in the satisfying quality of our goods?

WE KNOW we can please you and save you money, for HAYNER WHISKEY goes direct from our distillery to you, with all its original richness and flavor, carrying a UNITED STATES REGISTERED DISTILLER'S GUARANTEE of PURITY and AGE and saving you the big profits of the dealers. That's why it's best for medicinal purposes. That's why it's preferred for other uses. That's why we are regularly supplying over a quarter of a million satisfied customers. That's why YOU should try it.

Direct from our distillery to YOU

Saves Dealers' Profits! Prevents Adulteration!

HAYNER WHISKEY

PURE SEVEN-YEAR-OLD RYE

4 FULL QUARTS $3.20 EXPRESS PREPAID

We will send you FOUR FULL QUARTS of HAYNER'S SEVEN-YEAR-OLD RYE for $3.20, and we will pay the express charges. When you receive the whiskey, try it and if you don't find it all right and as good as you ever drank or can buy from any body else at any price, then send it back at our expense and your $3.20 will be returned to you by next mail. How could an offer be fairer? We take all the risk and stand all the expense, if the goods do not please you. Won't you let us send you a trial order? We ship in a plain sealed case; no marks to show what's inside.

Orders for Ariz., Cal., Col., Idaho, Mont., Nev., N. Mex., Ore., Utah, Wash. or Wyo., must be on the basis of **4 Quarts** for **$4.00** by **Express Prepaid** or **20 Quarts** for **$16.00** by **Freight Prepaid.**

Write our nearest office and do it NOW.

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DISTILLERY, TROY, O. ESTABLISHED 1866.

THE WEEK IN CONGRESS.

Washington, Nov. 17.—The senate was in session only twenty minutes, and the greater part of that time was consumed in the introduction of bills and presentation of petitions. Most of the bills were for positions, and the bulk of the petitions related to the case of Senator Smoot, of Utah.

The session of the house was devoted to consideration of the Cuban bill. Mr. Stevens (Rep., Minn.) spoke in opposition to the measure. The other speakers were Mr. Knapp (Rep., N. Y.), Mr. Clark (Dem., Mo.), Mr. McClellan (Dem., N. Y.), Mr. Crumpacker (Rep., Ind.), Mr. Douglas (Rep., N. Y.), Mr. Morrell (Rep., Pa.), Mr. Mason (Dem., Ark.), Mr. Thomas (Dem., N. C.), Mr. Hughes (Dem., N. J.), and Mr. McDermott (Dem., N. J.).

Washington, Nov. 18.—Mr. Gallinger presented a petition from "The Dames of 1846" for the increase to $30 a month of all pensions granted on account of the Mexican war. He said the pension committee would give due consideration to the petition, but called attention to the fact that all survivors of the Mexican war now receive pensions of $12. On motion of Mr. Spooner, the senate ordered printed additional copies of the treaty between the United States and New Grenada, which was made in 1846, and proclaimed in 1848.

The debate upon the Cuban bill again occupied the entire session of the house, the speakers being Mr. Grosvenor (Ohio), Clark (Mo.), Richardson (Ala.), Powney (Mich.), Loud (Cal.), McCarran (Mich.), Bell (Cal.), Gardner (Mich.), Burgess (Texas), Gillet (Mass.), Shaforth (Col.) and Jones (Wash.).

Washington, Nov. 19.—The house, by a rising vote of 335 to 21, passed the bill to make effective the Cuban reciprocity treaty. The dissenting votes were about equally divided between Republicans and Democrats, but there was no record vote, the minority having too few votes to order the yeas and nays. The Democrats under the leadership of Mr. Williams, sought to the last to secure amendments to the bill in accordance with the action of the Democratic caucus but were defeated steadily. Mr. Williams made the final effort when he tried to have the bill re-committed to the ways and means committee with instructions to amend, but a point of order under the special rule providing for a vote on the bill without intervening motion was sustained. Mr. Cannon received the applause of the Democratic side when he entertained the appeal from his ruling made by Mr. Williams, but the speaker preferred to err, if he erred at all, in giving the house the right to express its will. The appeal was tabled by a strict party vote.

(On assembling, the senate went into executive session.)

Washington, Nov. 20.—The bill passed by the house to carry into effect the Cuban reciprocity treaty was laid before the senate, and on motion of Mr. Cullom, was referred to the committee on foreign relations, after considerable debate, in which those opposing the motion were Mr. Lalley and Mr. Teller, and those favoring it were Mr. Lodge, Mr. Spooner, Mr. Aldrich and Mr. Allison. The measure was referred without division, and at 3:35 o'clock the senate adjourned till Monday next.

The house was in session but five minutes. After the oath was administered to Claude Kitchin (North Carolina), the house, at 12:05 p. m., ad

The HOUSEHOLD And YOUNGFOLKS

EDITED BY EMILY S. BOUTON.

Keynotes of Harmony

Wednesday.

Life should be sacred and hopeful, its hours redolent with praise, graced with great and good thoughts and deeds. Let us never capitulate to fear or yield to mean advantage.

Thursday.

Not simply change—but upward change is the discovery of the hour. Evolution—unfolding into more perfect and powerful forms—is the beautiful method.

Friday.

The method of becoming is out of darkness, labor, and pain. It is by testing and purification that we at last find the radiant and peaceful path.

Saturday.

Watch then and toil for the development of the angel within thee.

Sunday

Every road leads to God, and we shall meet Him if we walk straight onward. * * * We are each on the road at various points of attainment.

Monday.

We lead useless and bitter lives because we fancy ourselves of little account—unnoticed, unloved, unrevealed, convinced that there is nothing worthy in us. Yet there slumber the attributes of the Highest One, powers and excellencies not told in human language.

Tuesday.

Happiness is near union with nature. As surely as we are meant to be well, we are meant to be happy.—Clarence Lothbury.

What Is Your Ship Bringing In? Thanksgiving Day for Animals.

Emily S. Bouton.

Every day brings a ship.
Every ship brings a word.
—Emerson.

A ship that is coming towards us with the swiftness of a bird's flight is due to arrive here Thursday, the twenty-sixth day of November, and the word that it brings is, Thanksgiving.

What does it mean to you and to me, dear reader?

Are the sails set to the strong breeze of prosperity and good cheer? Is the ship sailing boldly in out of summer seas with shining blue skies above it, and the canvas white in the sunlight bearing only joy and gladness out of the near past, and sweet promise for the future? Or does it labor heavily through tumbling waters with sails riven by the tempest and their whiteness dimmed and blackened by disappointments and perplexities?

In the first case it is easy to be thankful, easy to see the pleasant visions, conjured by the word, of cheery reunions with loved ones, where gay jests and merry laughter make the walls ring; of the gathering around the table of familiar faces alight, for the time at least, with the happiness of the present, while partaking together of the feast of good things.

But what of the ship that has sailed over the rough seas and still brings to its grieving owner written across its torn canvas the word, "Thanksgiving?" Is it a mockery?

Only to those who cannot see that the storm and the stress and the stream which so nearly rent the good ship asunder, was a test of its strength and proved its sea-worthiness. In other words, and to drop the symbol, if they who have been overtaken by trials and perplexities, who have met with sorrow, or been racked with pain, still find themselves upright, steadfast, and unconquered, they have the best of reasons for being thankful. It means that they have been solving, unconsciously to themselves, perhaps, some of the hard problems of life, which come to us all in some way sooner or later, and which, when once worked out to a finish, never have to be worked over again. And besides this, power has been acquired to move forward to a greater accomplishment than before was possible.

To be able to hold in the heart the true "thanksgiving" under adverse circumstances, and in an environment of gloom, to rejoice with the prosperous in their rejoicing, demands the faith which sees in everything a means of good. Who is it that wrote these lines?—

I will not doubt, though all my ships at sea
Come drifting home with broken masts and sails;
I shall believe the hand that never fails,
From seeming evil worketh good for me.

That is the attitude of one who believes the purpose of life is a loftier attainment, which holds within it, ever increasing happiness. There is always a joy in a hardly won victory, whether it is upon the physical, intellectual, or the moral plane, but the joy is intensified when it is a victory over self, gained though sorrow or tribulation.

I know I am repeating what I have often said before, but it is a truth that needs to be "hammered"—so to speak—into us all, otherwise, in the darkness, we forget to trust. Unless we make this trust a very part of our nature, by continued affirmation, ready to spring up and combat all untoward seeming, we are likely to go down in the fight and fail to "give thanks."

With the coming of Thangsgiving day let us count our blessing over, one by one, and if it seems hard to see any upon the material plane, still strive to believe that From seeming evil worketh good for me.

Let us remember that we always find what with faith we look for. The cloud that answers to our expectant gaze, if no bigger than a man's hand, watched persistently, will grow and grow until it covers our whole field of vision. The gleam of light that our earnest gaze finally perceives will spread at last into the flooding sunshine and render life blessed beyond measure.

And thus the ship hat comes to us Thanksgiving day, from whatever seas it sails, will bring the "word" that is fraught with joyful meaning. Should there chance to be in our hearts a bitterness at being misjudged and misunderstood, the mental attitude of thanksgiving will help to drive it away, and to bring love in its stead. And in love dwells kindness, lives charity of thought and action, rests forbearance, with the desire and the power to put these in motion.

Let us try with all the might that is within us to give the "word" its deepest, truest meaning when the "ship" comes in that day.

I wonder how many of us, in looking forward to Thanksgiving, think of the animal-life that must be sacrificed to satisfy the hungry thousands that demand the best the land affords that day? I am reminded of it by two things—one a little "skit" which I just came upon written for the New York Sun by William J. Lampton. It is entitled The Plaint of the Turkey, and therein the gobbler chants in verse his feelings regarding the coming time that is of such vital moment to him. Here is an expression of his view of conditions:

I'm an unpretentious Turkey
And do not seek to rise
Above my station to a place
Among the great and wise.
Rich dressing isn't to my taste;
I hate all grand display,
And I don't like the way at all
I'm served Thanksgiving Day.

No wonder he does not like the way he is "served!" He winds up his "plaint" with this, which is more expressive than elegant:

I'm an unoffending Turkey,
And never quite could see
Just why a horde of thanking souls
Should chase me up a tree.
If I were full of thanks, perhaps,
That might explain their way;
But I am not, and never was—
Goldarn Thanksgiving Day!

No doubt the chickens and ducks would join in this cry against their wholesale extermination in order that man may be able to "give thanks" in a satisfactory way.

The other reminder was far more serious in its import, and may well be made the subject of investigation by the Humane Society. It came to me in the form of a "word" from one who loves animals, who believes that they should be treated with kindness, but while holding that the eating of flesh is a necessity, deprecates the cruelty that sometimes attends their preparation for market.

He referred especially to their condition in some of the commission houses which he had visited. Huddled together in crates in dark, damp, dirty places, exposed to the weather, the poor creatures await the moment when their misery will have a quick ending. If what I have been told be true—and I have no reason to doubt—many people would hesitate to eat of the flesh of animals thus tortured.

Of course this lack of humane treatment is not true of all dealers, but there is enough of it to demand attention. Happily the day is fast passing away when, because of the teaching that animals have no souls, they are, therefore, not to be considered if it costs money, or care, or self-denial, on the part of human beings. Humane societies organized for the special purpose of preventing cruelty to these dumb creatures, as well as to helpless humanity, and many individuals, have worked to bring the change and are working to produce a still greater regard for the animal life which has its rights, and makes its appeal for justice from those who have it within their power.

It is to be hoped that they who have the legal right will look into this matter again, as I am told they have done in the past, in order that needless suffering may not be inflicted upon what will contribute so largely to the pleasure of the Thanksgiving dinner in many households.

The Cozy Corner

GOOD ADVICE FROM N. C.

Dear Cozy Corner Sisters:—After reading the sad story told by S. E. W., I cannot resist the temptation to write my word. While I sympathize with S. E. W. and all who are so unhappy as she, and think it a shame that any woman should be treated as if she were a slave, I am not certain but that she is in some degree to blame for her trouble.

If a woman begins her life by acting as though she were beneath the notice of any one, what can she expect only that she will receive the treatment given to such a person? If she does not assert her right to fair and respectful treatment she need not suppose that it will be offered.

This dear sister, who is the especial subject of this letter, should feel, and let her husband know, that she is entitled to his respect; she should show him that while she appreciates all he can do for her.—all that is worthy of appreciation—she does not feel that it is hers by his especial favor, but because it is her due as his wife and the mother of his children. Let her tidy herself up and make herself as interesting and companionable to him, and to others, as possible, and not allow herself to be put down in her efforts to take her proper place in the home, and in the society in which he goes.

She need not be cross, nor aggressive in doing this—such a course would only make matters worse—but she can, in a dignified manner, assert herself and her husband will soon recognize that he must treat ther with respect, if he would keep the respect and good will of others.

And above all, women should try to settle their matrimonial difficulties at home, and not let any outsider know that there is trouble. Of course a woman feels that she needs sympathy in such extreme cases as that of S. E. W., but people, as a general thing, dislike to meddle with private differences of others and so are not really sympathetic, and it often happens that those who are eager to listen to the stories of these affairs, only make more trouble by repeating them.

I quite agree with "Laura of Sunny Hill," as to our having an original story in the Cozy Corner. I am sure we have talent enough among our number to write a very interesting one. Who will send the first chapter?—"Dora," N. C.

A YOUNG MINISTER CALLS.

'Tis with a feeling of embarrassment I approach and ask, if it is not contrary to the rules, for admittance as a member, to the beneficent circle of the Cozy Corner. First I will explain that I am not a "lady," but, I sincerely hope, I am a "Gentleman,"—after that, a young minister, and an ardent admirer of the social chats contained in this department of The Blade.

I wish to extend my heartfelt sympathy to the sister whose sad story was told in a recent number of The Blade, and to say that of a truth, there is a wife without a husband, for no man who will treat the woman he has promised to love and cherish, as this man has treated his wife, is worthy to be called by the name of husband.

I thank God that all of the true mothers have not disappeared, as "S. E. W." and the "Mother from Idaho" prove to us that virtue will show forth its value always, and especially when contending for nature's laws. Yea, woman was intended as a helpmate for man, and woe unto that man who wilfully abuses that most essential of all earthly gifts from the Creator.

Sisters, one and all, strive to be content with your lot, making the best of whatever of evil falls to your share, and to the brothers I say, study to lighten the cares of your wives and love them according to the explicit directions given in Ephesians 5:25-33.—"J. E. S.," Florida.

OTHER THINGS.

Mrs. A. C. Ames: While your desire to assist the worthy object of which you write, is praiseworthy, it would be impossible—as you must see—for us to open the columns of The Household to the request you make, as there would be no limit to similar requests from all parts of the country. While wishing you every success in the work, the editor of the Household is compelled to refuse your request.

I think "Laura's" suggestion of a story for the Cozy Corner is an excellent one, and hope some one will start the ball rolling, either by writing a first chapter, or writing a whole story. I would like to hear what some of the members of the Cozy Corner think of the writings of Ingersoll, Paine and Dickens. I wrote you a personal letter some time ago, but fear you did not receive it.—"Scotch Lassie."

The letter, after some delay, has been received.—Ed.

CONVENIENT TO HAVE IN THE HOUSE

During the Thanksgiving festivities, it is always a good idea to have something ready in the house to meet the demands of the holiday appetite of the children, and to use in case of unexpected company. The following recipes have been gathered from reliable sources and can be depended upon as always good.

Raised Cake.

The recipe for this was sent by Mrs. Eleanor Dawson, of New York, who states that it has been used in her family for three or four generations: Warm two cupfuls of milk, one cupful of sugar and one-half cupful of butter. To this add one small cake of compressed yeast, or its equivalent in dry yeast, and sufficient flour to make a stiff batter. Let it rise over night and in the morning add one-half cupful of butter, one of sugar and one well beaten egg; one cupful chopped raisins, half a nutmeg and a teaspoonful of cinnamon or any preferred spice. Dissolve one teaspoonful of soda in a little water, stir into the dough and mix smooth, using only enough more flour to prevent the loaf from sticking. Place in a warm place until light and bake in a moderate oven.

This recipe will make two large loaves of cake, which will keep moist for a long time if wrapped in paper and placed in a tin box or covered pail.

Crumb Cookies.

(Requested).

Pour one cupful of water over two and one-half cupfuls of cake crumbs; add one cupful sugar, one and a half cupfuls of molasses, two and a half cupfuls of flour, one-half cupful of shortening, two eggs, half a teaspoonful each of cinnamon and cloves, a teaspoonful of salt and two teaspoonfuls of baking powder. If liked, a cupful of nut meats, or of chopped raisins may be added the last thing before the dough is rolled out. Roll very thin and bake in a quick oven.

Bread crumbs may be used in place of the cake crumbs, but in that case the amount of shortening and sugar will need to be increased.—Ella R.

LET US BE THANKFUL.

Leaves of the sumac glow bright as an ember,
Leaves of the maple show traces of gold,
Senile the year grows, for this is November,
Soon to its grave 'twill go, withered and old.
Pause we a space for a day of Thanksgiving—
Can we in one day our gratitude tell?
Let's not confine it to one day of living,
Let us be thankful tomorrow as well!

Thankful we are for the dear ones who love us,
Thankful for all things that maketh life sweet,
Thankful that God's boundless blue is above us,
Thankful that God's earth is under our feet,
So we mistake if in one day alone we
Lamely attempt all our blessings to tell—
Why just be thankful this day or week only?
Let us be thankful all next week as well!

Why should we circumscribe thankful confessions
To the scant space of a week, month or year?
No inventory of worldly possessions
Lists half the blessings that maket life dear!
Health, strength and happiness, joy in life's living,
Husbands and friends, forsooth, children and wives—
Too great's the number for one day's Thanksgiving,
Let us be thankful each day of our lives.

—Roy Farrell Greene, in November Housekeeper.

Here, There, Everywhere.

Ten cents' worth of cornmeal will last a long time to use in sweeping carpets and dusty floors. Dampen the meal, and sprinkle over the floors, then sweep as usual; the meal will collect the dust and brighten the colors in the carpet. To clean rugs, rub them well with the dampened meal, then hang on a line and beat until all the meal is out.

To keep your hands smooth and soft, wash them occasionally with cornmeal wet with vinegar. Rub thoroughly, rinse with clear, warm water, dry on a soft towel and then rub into them a few drops of bay rum and glycerine mixed in the proportion of one part glycerine to four parts bay rum.—"Lil," Mich.

To wash black sateen petticoats, dark calicoes and fleece-backed materials, wash in warm suds using a white, rather than a yellow soap; rinse, starch and rinse again. It is the rinsing after the starching that prevents the starch from showing and makes the cloth look like new.

Instead of sweeping an invalid's room, try wiping the floor with a cloth wrung out of warm water, in which is poured a tablespoonful of ammonia to a gallon of water.

In wintry weather, place all small articles, such as handkerchiefs, collars, and cuffs, in a bag, or pillow case, to dry. They will not then be torn by the wind and will freeze dry with no danger of being torn when removed from the lines.

To remove soot from a carpet, sprinkle plenty of salt over it and sweep it upsweeping with the grain of the carpet. A small brush broom is most convenient for this as it does the work with shorter strokes. If necessary, repeat the process until every bit of the soot is removed.

A mouse-hole in the floor, or side of a room, can be effectually stopped by nailing over it apiece of tin. Hammer flat an old spice box, rub the under side with hard soap and nail the tin over the hole. The mice will give the space about this as far as the smell of the soap reaches, a wide berth. Filling the hole with soap is said to be equally efficacious, but is more expensive if there are many to fill.

When grease has been spilled on a board floor, pour over it the coldest water you can procure, at once. This hardens the grease and prevents it from soaking into the floor, so it can be easily lifted with a knife.

In putting away summer clothing, if a few pieces of charcoal are placed in the box, or drawer, with them, it will prevent the musty, or moldy odor that sometimes attaches to articles kept shut up for a time.

Wrap all white silk goods in blue paper, and in every box place some cakes of white wax. The wax will turn yellow, but the goods will remain white.

If shirt waist boxes are lined with blue cambric, they will be better for keeping light-colored waists in, as the blue dye of the cloth prevents white goods from yellowing.

A polish for brightening pewter is made by mixing rotten-stone and soft soap to a paste, and with every pound blend an ounce of turpentine. Make this compound into balls and wrap them in tin-foil, when they can be kept for a long time. Wash the article to be polished with a warm suds, dry, then rub thoroughly with the compound. After allowing it to stand a few moments, rub with a soft cloth, then polish with chamois. Now that pewter ware is again so fashionable, it is well to keep this recipe for bringing out its chief beauty.

If your winter jacket is not quite warm enough for very cold days make a tight-fitting vest of quilted silk, or of chamois, to slip on under it. This will be found more convenient than to attempt to insert an interlining in the jacket, as it can be worn only when needed.

For use in the linen chest, there is nothing so perfectly satisfactory as lavender. Mix together one pound of lavender flowers, one ounce benzoin, one-half ounce oil of lavender and one ounce of extract of musk. Fill muslin sachets with this, and lay them in drawers, or between piles of linen. If the musk is unpleasant—as it is to many—it can be omitted from the formula.

Ten minutes, morning and evening, of deep breathing exercises in a well ventilated room, will do more to purify the blood and produce a good complexion than any advertised nostrum.

Julia Ward Howe and Her Great-Granddaughter.

A recent photograph by Alman, Newport, of the author of "The Battle Hymn of the Republic," with the mother of the great-granddaughter, little Miss Julia Ward Hall, on the left, and her father and grandmother, Mrs. Florence Howe Hall, author and lecturer, on the right. Another daughter of Mrs. Howe is Mrs. Laura E. Richards, author of "Captain January." Mrs. Hall and still another daughter of Mrs. Howe, Mrs. Elliott, have just written together the story of Dr. Howe's remarkable pupil, the blind mute, Laura Bridgman.

MGR

DO ALL THE GOOD YOU CAN IN ALL THE WAYS YOU CAN TO ALL THE PEOPLE YOU CAN OBJECT-IMPROVEMENT. MENTAL, MORAL AND SOCIAL

Dear Miss Prudence and M. G. R.'s: I am beginning to feel quite at home again in the circle, for while the old faces are few and far between, I find a large number of new members worthy of admiration.

I was interested and amused to see in The Blade a few weeks ago, a picture of the "Frontier Office" of the Benson Press, for, be it known, my home was for a long time within a stone's throw of that office. I also recognized a familiar spot in the picture of the old church of Santa Fe. I have explored that, as well as a very old church at Tucson, Arizona, and one at Jaurez, O. M.

We are thinking of leaving the desert, and I dare say my next letter to you will be written from Los Angeles. Are there any M. G. R.'s there?

"Queen Saba," if you come to the land of "Manana" and "Poco Tiempo," you will hear yourself called "Kin Sahvy." It means "who knows," or "who can tell," and if you ask a Mexican a question he cannot, or will not answer, he will reply with a shrug of his shoulders—"Quien Saba."

Names down here are deceiving, for instance, when I first heard them speaking of "Two-sawn," I didn't dream they meant Tucson, but I find I am not yet too old to learn.

But I must stop at once, or Miss Prudence will remind me that I must not take too much of your time. To all greetings.—"Hazel Thornton."

A letter appears today from one whose visits—like those of angels—are few and far between. Now that he has broken the spell of silence, we shall hope he will not again forget us for so long a time:

I am moved to speak a word in behalf of "Oregon Bach," who, it seems to me, has been treated with undue severity by the ladies of the M. G. R. Being a man of like condition myself, I feel that it is uniust that he should be so condemned because he does not see fit to give up his lonely manner of living and furnish some woman with an unhappy home. Probably like myself, he remains single for the good of the other sex.

I have heard many women bewail the hardships of their married life and speak with great regret of the freedom of their girlhood days. Some of them write to the papers about it. Quite often in the good old Blade I read letters from women who thus publicly complain of the shortcomings of their husbands, and I do not mean that any poor, misused woman shall have an opportunity to write to a newspaper concerning my many faults, and I imagine that "Oregon Bach" feels the same way. As long as we do not marry, we will run no risk of filling the life of some dear girl with vain regrets, and whatever comes to the girls, they cannot blame us for it.

I should like to know whatever became of "Gurles Deliet." He asked for correspondents in German or Spanish, but as no address was given I sent him a card in care of the Chaperone to be forwarded to him and have never heard from him since.—"El Hombre."

For information concerning his other question, Miss Prudence would suggest to "El Hombre" that he write to the M. G. R. he mentions.

I am very much interested in the M. G. R. letters and would like to be admitted to the society, promising, if I am admitted, to keep the rules and to write when I can.

I wish "Thelma" could send some of the emigrants she speaks of, to help us dig potatoes out here. Every farmer has from 5 to 40 acres, and help is very scarce. There are about fifty thousand acres of land in one tract in "Thelma's" state, that can be purchased for a dollar an acre: Why cannot all emigrants who are really worth keeping, find homes here and become useful citizens? They are generally good workers and could make good homes for themselves in this country. As all are obliged to have at least $30.00 before they are permitted to land, they would not come as actual beggars, and by thrift and industry could add to this sum. This seems to be a way of utilizing the emigrants and of improving our country at the same time.—"Naytal," N. Y.

Banner Puzzlers

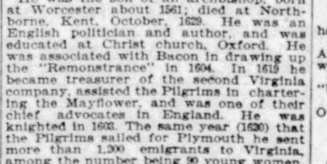
For October.

New Work—Hawkeye. Solutions—W. P. E.

1.—WHO WAS HE?

He was the son of an archbishop, born at Worcester about 1561; died at Northborne, Kent, October, 1629. He was an English politician and author, and was educated at Christ church, Oxford. He was associated with Bacon in drawing up the "Remonstrance" in 1604. In 1619 he became treasurer of the second Virginia company, assisted the Pilgrims in chartering the Mayflower, and was one of their chief advocates in England. He was knighted in 1603. The same year (1620) that the Pilgrims sailed for Plymouth he sent more than 1,300 emigrants to Virginia, among the number being 90 young women, who were disposed of for the cost of their passage, to the planters for wives.

2.—CRYPTOGRAPH.



O U K O L N
D O A Y E H
Y Y E R S O
H T P O R J
W N S F U F

This cryptograph contains a much quoted remark of a celebrated "Puritaness."

3.—ORTHOGRAPHICAL NUMERATION.

19, 16, 9, 14, 14, 9, 14, 7, 22, 8, 5, 5, 12. An article much used by the "Pilgrim Mothers."

4.—RIDDLE.

Two classes of victims I here portray,
Important features of this great day.

The first is a bird of high degree;
Bred for the sacrifice is he.
Lofty of mien and of footstep fleet,
He's foreordained to be "cooked and eat."

The second consists of a numerous band,
Who gather in circles all over this land
To devour my first, with jest and laughter;
He's stuffed "before," and they're stuffed "after."

5.—QUERY.

Who can tell us anything about Plymouth?

6.—QUOTATION.

Who said of the Puritans: "I will make them conform, or I will harrie them out of the land."

Eighth set in Competition.

Answers to Puzzles of Nov. 12.

1.—Galusha A. Grow.
2.—4.14 ins. (See Chat.)
3.—Alverstone.
4.—Words forming half-square: Shape, halo, ale, Po, E.
5.—Christina, daughter of Gustavus Adolphus, of Sweden, was crowned in 1650 with title of king instead of queen.
6.—Alexander Pope wrote:
"Unblemished let me live, or die unknown;
O grant an honest fame, or grant me none!"

Chat.

The solution sent to the arithmetical problem answered today is this:

If each side of the square measures 10 inches, a line drawn from side to side through the center is also 10 inches. Half of this line is 5 inches. A diagonal line drawn from the center of the square to one corner may be measured by the Pythagorean system; add the sq. of the base and sq. of the perpendicular, and extract the sq. rt. of their sum; 25 plus 25 equals 50; sq. rt. of 50 equals 7.07. Subtracting the length of the base (5) from the length of the diagonal (7.07) gives the point of intersection with the slanting side of the octagon. As this line from point of intersection to side of square must equal the length of the diagonal from same point to corner of square, it will be 2.07 ins., and the full length of the side of the octagon will be 2x2.07, or 4.14 ins.

To fully understand this a diagram should be drawn, and the lines lettered.

The Schoolmistress had a nice little Thanksgiving chat with some of her favorite pupils this morning.

They were Metta, W. P. E., Pauline, Mrs. H. Larned, U No Hoo, and a new pupil from Michigan, Caroline E. Eastman.

Metta, your "Who Is She?" goes, and thank you for the little diversion from the regular line.

W. P. E., your work is always acceptable. I wish your health was as good.

Pauline, thank you for the bright letter and praise of the Column.

U No Hoo, glad you saw and appreciated the joke, even if it was on yourself.

Caroline, cannot you come in often and help us? You will be very welcome.

THANKSGIVING.

When the wan earth warms her fingers cold
At the sunset's dying embers;
When bare trees shiver, and winds are bold—
Gorged with the forest's wealth of gold—
What comfort is sad November?

Of the glad year is November king!
Since love is the best part of living,
To the dear home-feast the heart must cling;
Let memory and affection sing
The happiness of Thanksgiving.

What matter tho' winds are chill and drear
As we gratefully remember
Joyous reunions and household cheer?
For the golden, glowing heart of the year
Beats in the breast of November!
—May Preston Slosson, in Will Carleton's Magazine, Evrywhere, for November.

ELVIRA AMANDA'S THANKSGIVING RIDE.

Elvira Amanda was to be exactly seven years old on Thanksgiving Day, on November the twenty-seventh, nineteen hundred and two, and she had been invited to spend this double holiday with her grandmother Amanda. In point of fact, Elvira Amanda had already been at grandmother Amanda's two days.

Elvira Amanda was named for both her grandmothers, and grandmother Elvira was coming to be with them at grandmother Amanda's house on Thursday. The grandmothers took turns with

ELVIRA AMANDA

Elvira Amanda's birthday; one year grandmother Amanda would make the feast and invite the grandchild, and the next year grandmother Elvira would do the inviting and the entertaining.

Since her arrival—for her birthday was always a week-long holiday—little Elvira Amanda had spent a good deal of her time in the big kitchen. Melissa, the cook, was delightfully busy, flying about and lugging pots and pans to and fro, and had so many different things in preparation for steaming and roasting, baking and frying, that the little guest-of-honor sometimes felt her head whirl and didn't see how Melissa could possibly serve the Thanksgiving dinner straight and orderly; and when Thanksgiving eve finally came she was so tired and excited she couldn't go to sleep.

So Grandmother Amanda came upstairs and sat down by the bed to read to her. Grandmother Amanda didn't possess many children's books, but at last she found the little old Cinderella primer she used to love when a child herself. "A very suitable story for Thanksgiving," she thought, "with the pumpkin coach and all!"

Granmother Amanda began to read, enjoying the story ever so much herself as she went on, but her little granddaughter didn't hear the end of the tale, for suddenly, after a time, her attention was called away by someone speaking to her under the window.

"Elvira Amanda! Amanda Elvira!"

She jumped out of bed and ran to look out, and there in the garden, standing under the old sweeting tree, was a little rosy-cheeked boy in a cap and ulster, looking up at the window.

"Hurry and dress!" he called, "for I have come to take you to your Grandmother Amanda's to eat your birthday dinner! You will have to make haste!"

"Why, I am at her house now!" said little Elvira Amanda.

"Oh, no, you aren't! You are out in the country!"

Elvira Amanda leaned out of the window and looked. Sure enough, it wasn't Grandmother Amanda's little prim village garden! There were no other houses in sight. Broad fields stretched away as far as she could see, and near the house was an orchard and some barns. She certainly was not at Grandmother Amanda's house.

"You'll have to hurry," called the rosy-cheeked boy, "or I mayn't get you there in time. Come down to the gate when your're ready! I must go back and see to my horse." And awey he walked as fast as he could go.

Elvira Amanda put on her cape-coat and her warm red riding hood and tucked in her curls as neatly as possible and ran down stairs to the front door and down to the gate. There stood the rosy-cheeked boy, reins in hand, beside a beautiful pumpkin coach, and harnessed to the coach was a magnificent turkey—a grand gobbler.

"Shall I get in?" asked she, hardly knowing what she was expected to do.

"Why, of course!" said the coachman, and they both stepped in, and then he spoke to the turkey, and the turkey answered, "Gobble, gobble, sir," and away they rolled.

It was rough riding as there were, seemingly many stones in the frozen road, and their steed went so fast that he made these stones fly all about and some flew up into the coach, but didn't seem to do any harm, however.

"I never saw such a rocky, stony road!" panted little Elvira Amanda at last, breathless with being jolted about. "I never saw so many stones in a road before!"

"These are not stones," said the coachman, laughing. "These are Thanksgiving nuts." He flourished his whip again, and the turkey answered, "Gobble, sir," in a willing tone, and the pumpkin coach rattled on faster than before, while the nuts danced up and down higher than ever.

"What a beautiful green whip you have!" said the little girl. "I never have seen one like it!"

"Oh, it's a celery whip," said he, showing it to her. "Thanksgiving whip. You must always carry a celery whip when you drive a Thanksgiving turkey. If this were a Christmas turkey you would ride much faster for there would be snow on the ground—powdered sugar snow, you know; and your coach would be on runners—a plum pudding coach with chocolate trimmings, and I should drive the turkey with a candy cane!"

"Oh, I dearly, dearly should love to ride in a plum-pudding coach!" laughed out the little guest, thrilling with pride at the idea of driving to Grandma Amanda's in such fine style.

"Yes, a plum-pudding coach is certainly fine," said the rosy-cheeked charioteer, "but a Thanksgiving turkey will not draw a plum-pudding coach. He will draw only a pumpkin coach. He would soon make mince meat of a Christmas carriage, I can tell you!"

And at this minute, with a flourish of his beautiful pale-green celery whip he drew up at Grandmother Amanda's door, and the big bronze turkey stood stock still, with his red wattles glowing and puffing, and remarked, "Gobble, sir, gobble!"

The driver jumped out, ran up the steps, and into the vestibule, where he rapped three times, on the sitting-room door.

"Are you awake, darling?" asked Grandmother Amanda, looking out at the door—or was it in at the door?

Elvira Amanda sat up in bed, in the broad daylight, and looked about her, blinking and bewildered. "Where are the pumpkin and the turkey?" asked she.

"Where are the pumpkin and the turkey—why, bless your heart, they are down stairs in the kitchen, of course," laughed Grandmother Amanda.

"Oh, no, Grandma! I just came, you know, in the pumpkin! And you can't begin to think how that turkey galloped all the way!"

"What is the child talking about?" laughed Grandmother Amanda, again. "But jump right up now, dearie, and dress as fast as you can! You are seven years old, this minute, and Melissa has breakfast all ready, and Grandmother Elvira has just driven up!"—Elizabeth S. Hicok in Little Folks.

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$5.87 is the price of the most popular size of the Home Oak stove. 48 inches high, 13¾ inches round, 13¾ inch firepot, weight 108 pounds. The Home Oak stoves are the best, not the cheapest, and are fully guaranteed.

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Air-tight heater made better than others on the market and cheapest at our price. We do not sell the cheapest that we can make. This air-tight heater at $1.14 is a better bargain than others at 95 cents up. It pays to buy the best.

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Don't waste your money by purchasing a cheap stove. Get an honestly made one even if does cost a trifle more. Our stoves are all honestly made and sold at remarkably low prices. Our free stove catalogue describes our handsome base burners, also a score of other styles—all good, all low priced. You cannot afford to buy until you have heard from us. Simply write a postal card and ask for stove catalogue. We will send it promptly. Address

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GEN. WOOD'S VICTORY.

Cleaned Up the Moro Insurgents in Jolo.

Manila, Nov. 23.—Three hundred Moros are known to have been killed and many others were carried off dead or wounded as a result of five days' fighting in Jolo between the American troops under General Leonard Wood and the insurgents. Major H. L. Scott, of the Fourteenth cavalry, and five American privates were wounded.

General Wood landed near Siet Lake, in Jolo, November 12. The Moros were soon located and fighting began immediately and continued until November 17.

Major Scott was taking Panglima Hassesa, the Moro leader, who had been taken a prisoner, to Jolo. While en route Hassen asked to be allowed to see his family. His appeal was granted and he thereupon led Major Scott into an ambuscade where the American detachment was fired upon. Major Scott was shot in both hands. Hassen succeeded in escaping during this unexpected attack, but is supposed to have been killed the following day.

The fighting took place in a country covered with swamps and rocks. The Moros were driven across the country from Siet Lake to the town which Hassen had made his headquarters, and where it was reported the Moros were 1,000 strong.

The rebel position was attacked in the flank by the American troops who occupied the town and inflicted a loss of fifty killed on the Moros. Hassen with a small party surrendered. The rest of the Moros went into the swamps, out of which they were driven on November 16, leaving 76 dead behind them. On November 17 the Aemrican forces renewed the attack on the remaining Moros, of whom forty more were killed.

The rebel forces have been literally destroyed by these operations and General Wood says the indications are that there will be no extension of the uprising, which was handled without difficulty.

On November 18 Gen. Wood started an expedition against a body of 2,000 Moros, who are in the mountains back of Tablibi. No news has as yet been received as to the result of this movement.

Gen. Wood has under him two battalions of the Twenty-eighth regiment, one of the Twenty-third regiment, a platoon of Captain George S. Satley's battery, two troops of the Fourteenth cavalry and a detachment of engineers.

Major Scott, assisted with a force composed of three companies of the Seventeenth infantry, a platoon of Captain J. Rumbough's battery, and a troop of the Fourteenth cavalry.

Manila, Nov. 24.—General Wood captured the Moro position in the hills of Jolo, north of Tagbak, on the 20th inst. and destroyed the earthworks they had thrown up there. Private Martin Brennan of the 14th cavalry, was killed during the engagement and two privates were wounded, one seriously. The loss on the Moro side is known to have been 74, probably more, as the ground is covered with brush and bodies are hard to find.

The expedition returned to Jolo and pending an investigation General Wood says that so far as he can see there will be no more opposition on the part of the sultan's men who led the fighting.

According to his understanding this action of the Moros abrogates the Bates treaty.

THE WALL STREET WAR.

New York, Nov. 18.—The Standard Oil Co. in declaring a dividend of 12 per cent., or $12,000,000, in its capitalization of $100,000,000, votes to give $12,000,000 to its stockholders, of which John D. Rockefeller will receive $4,800,000, and his brother, William, will receive $2,400,000.

The dividend, which is payable Dec. 15 to stockholders of record on Nov. 20, makes a total of 44 per cent., or $44,000,000 for the year, against $45,000,000 in 1902, $40,000,000 in 1901 and 1900, $33,000,000 in 1899, $30,000,000 in 1898, $33,000,000 in 1897, $31,000,000 in 1896 and $12,000,000 each in 1891, 1892, 1893, 1894 and 1895.

Standard Oil, on the curb, was strong on the strength of the dividend, the stock selling up to 655. The dividend for the previous quarter this year was but 5 per cent., and for the corresponding quarter last year 10 per cent.

As J. Pierpont Morgan and the Rockefeller interests are now generally believed to be in the midst of the greatest war that Wall street has ever known, in naming nations taking in a great number of financiers whose fortunes are linked with one or the other of the leaders, the comparative value of Morgan and Rockefeller properties, based upon their capitalization, is receiving considerable attention.

The Rockefeller properties, according to the ruling quotations, are worth $484,979,282 more than the total of their capitalization.

In other words, the Rockefeller properties have increased nearly 100 per cent. upon their capitalized value while the Morgan properties show a shrinkage of almost 50 per cent. upon their capitalized value.

All of the Rockefeller properties, with the exception of Amalgamated Copper, have a greater market value than their capitalization. On the other hand, every one of the Morgan properties, with the exception of the International Harvester Co. (the Reaper Machine Trust), has a smaller market value than capitalization.

At the present prices of the United States Steel Corporation stock a controlling interest of that billion-and-a-half company could be purchased with dividends of the Standard Oil Co. declared in the last year and a quarter.

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To all Men who Write to the Heidelberg Medical Institute, St. Paul.

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"SUFFERED EIGHTEEN YEARS, CURED AT LAST."

CARLTON, MINN., Dec. 27, 1902. Gentlemen:—Eighteen years ago I first noticed symptoms of nervous trouble that afterwards caused me great misery and suffering. I had pains in my back, and many restless nights. I had no control of my facial muscles, so that I was always at a disadvantage in what I said or look. I have been using the Electro-Chemic Belt of the Heidelberg Medical Institute about six weeks and I consider myself cured once more, and to be worth as much as a man has. S. T. H.

REMEMBER The Belt is not sent on trial but is yours to keep forever without the payment of one cent. So write today for the Great Electro-Chemic Belt Free. Mention this paper. Address Dept. 295

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What is Catarrh?

If You Have Any of the Following Symptoms Send Your Name and Address Today.

Is your breath foul? Is your voice husky? Is your nose stopped? Do you snore at night? Do you sneeze a great deal? Do

you have frequent pains in the forehead? Do you have pains across the eyes? Are you losing your sense of smell? Is there a dropping in the throat? Are you losing your sense of taste? Are you gradually getting deaf? Do you hear buzzing sounds? Do you have ringing in the ears? Do you suffer with nausea of the stomach? Is there a constant bad taste in the mouth? Do you have a hacking cough? Do you cough at night? Do you take cold easily? If so, you have catarrh.

Catarrh is not only dangerous in this way, but it causes ulcerations, death and decay of bones, loss of thinking and reasoning power; kills ambition and energy, often causes loss of appetite, indigestion, dyspepsia, raw throat and reaches to general debility, idiocy and insanity. It needs attention at once. Cure it with

Gauss' Catarrh Cure. It is a quick, radical, permanent cure, because it rids the system of the poison germs that cause catarrh.

In order to prove to all who are suffering from this dangerous and loathsome disease that Gauss' Catarrh Cure will actually cure any case of catarrh quickly, I will send a trial package by mail free of all cost. Send us your name and address today and the treatment will be sent you by return mail. Try it. It will positively cure so that you will be welcomed instead of shunned by your friends. Write today, you may forget it tomorrow. C. E. Gauss, 1890 Main st., Marshall, Mich.

FEDERATION OF LABOR

Convention Voted Down the Socialist Resolutions.

Boston, Nov. 19.—When the annual convention of the American Federation of Labor reassembled today a hundred or more resolutions had yet to be acted upon. The delegates hoped today to consider a great many of these in order to clear the way for as early an adjournment as possible. The committee on resolutions had ready a score of petitions to report. The schedule of the proceedings provided for the election of officers tomorrow.

After a long debate, chiefly noteworthy because of the bitter language of President Gompers in dealing with socialism, the Federation last evening defeated resolutions pledging it to socialism. Nine resolutions presented by socialists and calling for the adoption of their principles had been reported on unfavorably by the committee on resolutions and delegates representing a vote strength of 11,282 registered themselves in support of the committee's recommendations while delegates with 2,185 votes were cast in favor of the resolutions.

Boston, Nov. 20.—When the convention of the American Federation of Labor reassembled today there was some expectation that final adjournment might be reached tomorrow evening. This was the eleventh day of the convention, and the great bulk of work given to the delegates had been accomplished.

The first business of today was to adopt some plan whereby the problems arising from the relations of the building trades affiliated with the federation might be easily and effectually settled, either by first enlarging the executive council or by creating a special committee which would have extensive powers to deal with the building trades difficulties. Action upon this matter was postponed from yesterday when the convention was divided as to the proper course to pursue.

The federation disposed summarily of the "open shop" issue, as raised in the case of William A. Miller, now employed in the government printing office at Washington, and the Miller case itself yesterday afternoon by unanimously declaring in favor of the union shop in government, as well as private enterprises, and by petitioning President Roosevelt to re-examine the evidence offered against Miller, and, if verified, remove Miller from the service. Although the resolution adopted presented the federation's view on both "open shop" and the Miller case, the issues are kept entirely distinct. The re-examination of the Miller case as not requested because Miller is a non-unionist, a circumstance formerly urged as a reason for his removal, but because the federation believes Miller "is totally unfit to be in charge of working people."

Resolutions were adopted favoring the construction of the Panama canal by citizens of the United States, urging that the Chinese exclusion act be made to apply in the Philippine and Hawaiian islands, and favoring woman's suffrage and the election of the President and United States senators by direct vote.

HANNA WON'T RUN.

Ft. Scott, Kan., Nov. 20.—After the recent Ohio election, J. Conine, of this city, an ex-Ohioan, wrote Senator Hanna, urging him to become a candidate for the Republican nomination for president. Mr. Conine has received the following letter from him:

"Please accept my thanks for your letter of congratulations upon the result of the recent election in Ohio. I consider the great victory there an indorsement of the principles and policies of the Republican party, and it should find an echo in the campaign of next year. Certainly all who are interested in the prosperity and development of our country agree that the Republican party should be in power, and Ohio has spoken unequivocally.

"While I am gratified by that element in the result which might be considered a personal vindication, it does not justify the claims of my friends with the reference to the suggestions of my nomination for the presidency. I have no personal ambition to advance, and my desire to serve my party constrains me to ask my friends not to place me in the embarrassing position which would result from such a movement."

Monument to Harrison.

Washington, Nov. 21.—Assistant Secretary of the Treasury Taylor has received a communication from Senator Fairbanks, of Indiana, as chairman of an association to erect a monument to former President Harrison, inquiring whether the government would object to the monument being placed on the grounds of the United States federal building at Indianapolis. The department has replied to Senator Fairbanks to the effect that the government will interpose no objection whatever.

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SAN DOMINGO.

The Rebels Are Still Bombarding the City.

San Domingo, Republic of Santo Domingo, Sunday, Nov. 22.—President Wos y Gil, in his efforts to bring about a peaceful arrangement with the insurgent forces which are besieging this city, today commissioned United States Minister Powell, the Belgian minister, the minister of Hayti and the Spanish consul, to visit the insurgent camp. Consequently an armistice was agreed upon, to expire at noon, and the peace commission consulted with the insurgent leaders. The latter, however, refused to entertain the peace proposals and demanded the surrender of the city, but they prolonged the armistice until 6 o'clock this evening, after which hour the bombardment of San Domingo will be resumed and will be continued until the capital falls.

The United States minister's residence was destroyed during the previous bombardment.

The inhabitants of this city are in a state of panic.

The Italian third-class cruiser Liguria and the Dutch armored cruiser De Ruyter have arrived here.

The Dominican warship Presidente went to Azua de Compostela about sixty miles from here last night.

The sanitary condition of San Domingo is good, but the poor are suffering from want of food. The prices of provisions are very high.

San Domingo, Friday, Nov. 20.—Negotiation of a treaty of peace between the rebels and the government of President Wos y Gil has been begun. There will be a suspension of hostilities for 48 hours under an amicable arrangement. It is expected that the rebels will demand that President Wos y Gil announce a general election.

A mail report to the state department from United States Minister Powell, dated San Domingo, October 30, furnishes the first official explanation of the beginning of the existing rebellion in the island. It is stated that Gen. Morali, governor of Puerto Plata, became disgruntled because he was refused a cabinet position by President Wos y Gil and, putting himself in communication with Jiminez, started the revolution, turning the government of the town over to the Jiminez interests.

Minister Powell also says that the Dominican officers entered the French legation in San Domingo and forcibly removed two refugees.

FATAL COLLISION.

Peoria, Ill., Nov. 20.—Twenty men were killed and fourteen injured in a head-end collision between a freight train and a work train on the Big Four railroad between Mackinaw and Tremont yesterday afternoon. The wreck is piled thirty feet high on the tracks. All the dead and most of the injured were members of the work train, the crews on both engines jumping in time to save their lives.

The collision occurred in a deep cut at the beginning of a sharp curve, neither train being visible to the crew of the other until they were within fifty feet of each other. The engineers set the brakes, sounded the whistles and then leaped from their cabs, the two trains striking with such force that the sound was heard for miles.

A second after the collision the boiler of the work train engine exploded, throwing heavy iron bars and splinters of wood 200 feet.

LABORERS BURNED.

Johnstown, Pa., Nov. 21.—While 125 Italian railroad laborers were asleep in a shanty near Lilly, Pa., on the Pennsylvania railway early today, the building caught fire and before the foreigners could escape at least 27 were burned to death and a score or more were seriously injured. The men were employed by McMenamin and Sims on the Pennsylvania railway improvements between Lilly and Portage. There were 500 on the job, all Italians, and in the shanty which burned were 125 of these.

COMPOSER DANKS DEAD

Philadelphia, Nov. 21.—Hart P. Danks, a musical composer of national repute and formerly a noted singer, was found dead in his boarding house here. He was 79 years old. Mr. Danks was born in New Haven. He began the study of music at an early age and was the composer of many old time popular songs, including "Don't Be Angry With Me, Darling," and "Silver Threads Among the Gold." He also wrote much church music and was at various times connected as director or basso soloist with prominent churches in New York, Brooklyn, Chicago and Cleveland.

A STEAMER LOST.

Seattle, Wash., Nov. 20. — The steamer Discovery, which left Nome, Oct. 14, with 31 passengers, has not been signed since Oct. 28, and shipping men believe she will never reach port. The vessel was in command of Captain McGrath and had on board Captain M. R. Walters, manager of the Discovery Transportation company. Both are experienced navigators, though not very familiar with the inside passage. The steamer Excelsior reached Sitka yesterday after covering the route which the Discovery would have taken had she ridden out the storms she encountered. An empty life raft belonging to the Discovery was sighted by the Excelsior's officers, but no other trace of the missing vessel was found. The Nome passenger list of the Discovery is in the possession of the Nome agent of the company and local officials have no information regarding other passengers that may have been picked up at intermediate points. Altogether she probably carried 50 or 60 persons.

TOO MUCH BAR IRON.

New York, Nov. 20.—At a meeting just held here of manufacturers of bar iron east of Pittsburg, it has been decided to reduce the output by 50 per cent and to run the mills on part time for an indefinite period, owing to over production. The mills affected are: The Reading Iron company, at Danville, Pa.; Scranton Bolt & Nut company, Scranton; Boonton Iron & Steel company, Boonton, N. J.; Diamond State Steel company, Wilmington, Del.; New Haven Iron & Steel company, New Haven, Conn.; Kinsely Iron & Machine Co., Canton, Mass., and the West End Rolling Mill company, Lebanon, Pa.

About 10,000 employes will be affected. Until further notice four days' work a week instead of six, a reduction of 33 1-3 per cent will be the rule. As the operatives are paid by the ton the reduction will not affect them as much as if they were paid by the day.

THE ALTAR OF PEACE.

Rome, Nov. 18.—The American Archeological school visited the scene of the excavations of the Ara Pacis under the Piazzo Fiano, in the center of Rome. The excavations are daily growing in importance because of the number of fragments of ancient monuments which have been brought to light. The reconstruction of the Ara Pacis will be a work of the greatest interest, but it is not expected that it will be accomplished until 1905. Suggestion has been made that the monument be erected in a covered place so as to protect it from injury by the weather.

MARROQUIN TALKS.

He States Colombia's Position Regarding the Isthmus.

Bogota, Colombia, Nov. 21.—President Marroquin has made the following statement to the Associated Press in response to queries as to the political situation in Colombia:

"United States Minister Beaupre and all Americans here are surrounded with every guarantee for their safety. My communications to the United States senate and to the people of the United States make manifest the attitude of my government on the Panama question. The situation in the interior of the Colombian republic is quiet."

President Marroquin's reference to his communication to the people of the United States is explained by the following address which he has given the correspondent of the Associated Press:

"The President of Colombia to the American People: The Colombian nation has just been the victim of unexpected aggression, and is in danger of losing the best part of its territory. A military movement, not popular sentiment, was the origin of the proclamation of independence of Panama.

"The American government, which always had been held by Colombia to be its best friend and ally, prevented with marines, loyal militia from subjugating the traitors and checking the origin of the insubordination.

"The solemn treaty between Colombia and the United States alluded to until the last moment by the American government, binds the United States not only to respect the sovereignty and ownership of the Panama isthmus by Colombia, but to help the latter maintain them. The proceedings of the United States marines on the isthmus and of the American minister here are in open violation of that treaty.

"The Isthmus of Panama, the most coveted part of the globe and the most precious part of our fatherland, always has been respected by the nations as a sacred trust confided by Colombia to the honor and power of the American people.

"The traditions of that great nation, the United States, as a mighty defender of rights and bearer of the standard of civilization before the world, always have been opposed to the secession of territories and the dismembering of nations. Non-recognition of the confederate states during the civil war confirms emphatically the application of this doctrine decisively at critical moments.

"The American people will not permit, I am sure, a violation of public treaties, thus denying their glorious traditions, in order to obtain by force what Colombia is ready to concede through pacific and equitable ways. Colombia heartily wishes to strengthen the ties of friendship and commerce with the United States and give vigorous impulse to the common interests, to the greater power and glory of her oldest sister republic. But the proceedings of the Washington government interfere, unhappily, with the good feeling in both countries, being a barrier in the way of a higher enterprise and advantageous not only to them, but to humanity in general.

"The Colombian people, tranquil in the strength of right and being sure of the sentiments of justice and equity of the American people, appeal to the national conscience of the United States, which conscience constitutes a force superior by far to that of an army and navy, in order to save the honor and integrity of our territory.

"The Stars and Stripes, always dear to and respected by the republicans of both Americas, never shall be outraged or blemished in Colombia.

"No matter what the procedure of the government at Washington may be, the persons and the property of citizens of the United States here remain confided to the traditional honor of the government and people of Colombia.

(Signed.) "MARROQUIN."

COLOMBIA'S APPEAL.

Caracas, Ven., Nov. 21.—The official press here today published the text of the cable message from President Marroquin, of Colombia, to President Castro, notifying the latter of the recent events on the isthmus of Panama and saying that "sacred cause of sovereignty and the integrity of all the republics of atin America is one and the same," and concluding:

"Colombia hopes that all her sisters of Spanish-America will co-operate with proofs of sympathy in the patriotic work undertaken by her. Colombia is ready to perish sooner than abandon the principle of her integrity."

SKINNER'S EXPEDITION.

Jibutil, French Somaliland, Nov 18.—The United States Abyssinian expedition headed by Consul General Skinner, which reached here yesterday on the United States gunboat Machias, landed immediately upon arrival. The party will leave here tomorrow by rail for Adis Abeba, the capital of Abyssinia. The governor will give a dinner and reception tonight in honor of the Americans.

The French authorities here cordially greeted the members of the expedition. The United States flag was flown from the government house and from many buildings in the city.

ACRE DISPUTE SETTLED.

Rio Janeiro, Nov. 21.—By the treaty settling the Acre dispute, which was signed yesterday by the representatives of Brazil and Bolivia, Brazil retains the Acre territory as far as the eleventh degree of latitude, in return for the payment to Bolivia of $10,000,000, the building of a railroad to Bolivia and the cession to Bolivia of 3,000 square kilometers of the territory.

ABANDONED THE POST.

Ottawa, Ont., Nov. 20.—The minister of the interior, Hon. Clifford Sifton, has given orders for the abandonment of the mounted police post at the junction of the Klehenl and Chilkat rivers, which has been found by the decision of the Alaska tribunal to be seven miles within the United States territory. A second post at the junction of the Klehenl and Glacier rivers may also have to be vacated, but the exact determination of the boundary at that point has not been settled. The Canadian government is taking active steps to asert its authority in the far north. An expedition is now in Hudson bay extending protection over the bay and adjacent islands.

GRAND VIZIER RESIGNS.

Vienna, Nov. 19.—A despatch to the Neue Freie Presse from Constantinople, reports that the grand vizier has resigned on account of the efforts of the palace clique to prevent the acceptance of the Russo-Austrian reform scheme, and confirms the announcement that the Turkish foreign office has been notified that if the program is not accepted this week, Baron Von Calice, the Austro-Hungarian ambassador, and M. Zinovieff, the Russian ambassador, will personally present the sole copies thereof, and hold him responsible for the consequences of its non-acceptance.

Airship Wrecked.

Paris, Nov. 20.—The Lebaudy airship on descending today near the ballooning ground at Meudon, struck a tree and blew up. The whole airship was completely destroyed, but the occupants, a pilot and an engineer, were uninjured. M. Lebaudy was not on board.

Russians on Guard.

Tien Tsin, Nov. 19.—The Chinese who were guarding the passes of the great wall between Fang Tien and Kaigan, it is reported, have all been replaced by Russians.

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POSSIBLE WAR

With Colombia Over the Isthmus of Panama.

New York, Nov. 21.—Orders to proceed to Colon are reported to have been received by the commander of the battleships Kearsarge and Massachusetts which are now at the New York navy yard. All the officers have been summoned by telegraph and those who are here have been told they are to come on board.

The Kearsarge coaled last Wednesday and nearly all her stores are now aboard. Sixty marines have been added to her company. The Massachusetts is in drydock, where she is being repaired, but will be out next Monday, extra workmen having been employed, and the work is being carried on by day and night shifts. The battleships Alabama and Texas also are at the yard taking on ammunition.

Washington, Nov. 21.—The following are extracts from the notes recently exchanged between United States Minister Beaupre and Foreign Minister Rico:

Mr. Beaupre wrote:

"I have received a cable message saying that the people of Panama, as the result of a popular movement, have broken the political treaties with Colombia, have reassumed their independence by the adoption of their own government, which has been recognized by the President of the United States, who recommends that the governments of Colombia and Panama arrive at a pacific and equitable settlement of the questions in dispute. He declares the United States is bound by treaties and by the interests of civilization to insist that free traffic across the isthmus be uninterrupted by constant civil wars."

On the following day Senor Rico acknowledged the receipt of this note, and set forth that Colombia, wishing to have the canal opened, signed a treaty January 22, 1903, to consider which the Colombian congress was called to meet in extra session. The government of Colombia, he added, was also notified that the United States would not admit modifications of the measure, and that if it was not approved, friendly relations between the two countries would be compromised and the United States congress would take painful measures. The treaty was sent to congress with this information. The senate did not approve of the treaty, and appointed a commission to study the best means of satisfying the United States government without violating the constitution. Continuing, Minister Rico wrote that Minister Herran informed the United States government on the 3rd instant, that the military at Panama had been suborned, had rebelled and had proclaimed the independence of Panama, owing to the belief that another military force, arriving that very day at Colon, would be disarmed by the Nashville's marines, this intervention preventing the re-establishment of constitutional order.

ST. JOAN OF ARC.

Rome, Nov. 18.—The virtues of Joan D'Arc, with a view to her beatification and canonization are being discussed by the congregation of rites at the vatican under the direction of the pope.

Cardinal Richard, archbishop of Paris,

JOAN D'ARC.

who came here to attend the meeting, left for home today, with special instructions from the pope concerning the Catholic situation in France.

Stromboli Active.

Rome, Nov. 20.—For some time past the volcano of Stromboli has been showing signs of increased activity, emitting considerable quantities of smoke, ashes and red-hot stones, accompanied by loud detonations. The opening of a new crater was signalized by a tremendous report. The eruption continues, but it is at present impossible to judge of its volume or its consequences because of a thick cloud of smoke and ashes.

Trouble in Russia.

London, Nov. 19.—According to the Daily Mail's St. Petersburg correspondent, numerous revolutionary committees have been formed throughout the country with the object of assassinating some thirty Russian officials, in revenge for the seizure by the authorities of Armenian church property. The attempt on the life of the Prince Galitzin, governor general of the Caucasus, happily miscarried, but it is considered certain that other attempts are imminent.

High Speed Road.

Berlin, Nov. 18.—The Electrical Study company is experimenting on the Marienfelde-Zossen railroad line in hauling standard sleeping cars with high-speed motors. A speed of 99½ miles per hour has been reached without damage to the rolling stock, motor car or track.

Kisheneff Murderers.

St. Petersburg, Nov. 20.—The trial of the persons accused of participation in the massacre of Jews at Kisheneff has begun before the Odessa court, sitting at Kisheneff.

RIOTOUS STRIKERS.

Wires Cut and Tracks Blockaded in Chicago.

Chicago, Nov. 24.—During the past twelve hours, strike sympathizers did more damage to the car lines than on any previous time since the strike was begun. Wires were cut in many of the cross town lines and all manner of blockades were put on the tracks in higher plies than ever. In State street, every manhole between 41st and 47th streets was filled with stone and debris so that the grip could not pass over. A big gang of men worked steadily for hours removing the obstructions.

There is said to be a shortage of coal at the 21st and State streets power house. Plenty of non-union coal teamsters, however, are declared to be in readiness to procure a supply, if the company does not hear favorably from the teamster organization soon.

Another attempt was made today to run the State street cars. Six trains were started from Sixty-first street, but their progress was slow. In spite of the police patrol, spikes were found driven in the cable slot at intervals and replaced by the strikers in numerous instances.

The starting of the cable cars was further delayed by damage to the big underground "turnwheel" on which the cable revolves, at Sixty-third street. Steel rails had been slipped between the four-foot spokes and when the power was applied twisted the wheel out of shape and came near putting the line out of service for the day. The rails could only be extricated by sawing them into sections.

Three wires supplying electric power to the Thirty-ninth street cars were cut at Cottage Grove avenue. One of these wires supplied in addition the light for the car barns at Thirty-eighth street and Cottage Grove avenue and the sudden failure of the light alarmed the non-unionists in the barn, who, believing an attack by strikers and their sympathizers was imminent, armed themselves and prepared to resist. Spliicers repaired the damage.

When the first State street trains reached Forty-third street a crowd estimated at more than a thousand men was following. The trains kept as close together as possible and were under heavier police guard than yesterday. Police Inspector Hunt issued orders which indicated that serious trouble was anticipated.

"Shoot to hit," was the instructions given the police in the event a concerted attack should be made upon the cars.

It took the State street trains two and one-half hours to go from 61st street to 39th, but from the latter street to the down town district progress was practically unobstructed. The police, mistrusting the intentions of a crowd in front of the headquarters of the engineers and firemen, who left the railway company's employ in sympathy with the trainmen, charged with drawn clubs. The crowd melted into neighboring saloons and hallways, and none was hurt.

Conflicting reports on the probability of immediate peace in the street car strike came from representatives of the Chicago City Railway company and the striking trainmen today. It was learned definitely that the railway company had offered to arbitrate the contention which the company considered remained the sole issue between the present situation and a settlement. This point, it was said is the taking back of the men employed by the City Railway company, who went on sympathetic strikes. The company asserted that these men violated agreements, while the strikers assert that the agreements were not properly made.

Colonel F. R. Bliss, attorney for the railway company, said today:

"Only one point now is left to be adjusted. The company is willing to arbitrate that."

President Buckley, of the striking division, said at the same hour:

"We are no nearer a settlement now than we were last night or yesterday."

With a police guard strong enough to preserve peace if disorder should threaten the city council, the aldermen transacted business relating to traction affairs last night with dispatch.

A detail of policemen on the floor of the council, fringing the seats and guarding the doors, was the unaccustomed precaution taken as the result of the Tattersall meeting of street railway strike sympathizers Sunday and the announcement of several union labor organizations and other societies that "mass meetings" would be held in the galleries of the council chambers. The precaution having been taken, the council proceeded to do a number of things which the labor element demanded it should not do, and to leave undone several things which have been insisted on. A recommendation for the extension of the Chicago City Railway franchise until Feb. 20, was reported by the local transportation committee and will be called up next week.

Resolutions against extensions of franchises before the spring election, for the referendum of franchise ordinances, and petitions for immediate municipal ownership were disposed of with short grace and referred to committees in spite of the demands of their sponsors for immediate action.

The advertised "meetings" brought only a few score additional people to the galleries, and they were orderly except at one time when Alderman Herrmann was hooted and jeered at for asserting that the council was honest. The mayor quieted this outbreak and the policemen were not needed.

The striking employes of the City railway do not want their pay. At least they do not desire the money badly enough to appear at the general offices and relinquish their badges. Arrangements that Manager McCulloch made to pay off the first division of 500 employes were made futile today by the refusal of the strikers to take advantage of the opportunity to draw their money. Cashiers took up their places and clerks were at hand to receipt for badges at the appointed time, but none of the employes materialized.

FIFTY-CENT UNDERWEAR.

The Low Cost and Superior Quality of Utica Ribbed Fleece Startles the Knitting World.

Thousands of people who lead outdoor lives, and whose occupations expose them to extremes of heat and cold, are giving a cordial welcome to the new kind of underwear that is having such a tremendous sale in the stores this winter. It is called Utica Ribbed Fleece Underwear.

Utica Ribbed Fleece Underwear is an exact description of this product of the Utica Knitting Company. The foundation of the garment is an elastic rib into which the fleece is knitted. The fleece, which will not mat nor rumple, maintains comfort and equable warmth. The elasticity, which it never loses, makes the garment follow every curve of the form.

This elastic quality of Utica Ribbed Fleece Underwear also affords ventilation, prevents shrinking, and enables it to go through the wash with shape and size unchanged.

These features make the fabric very serviceable for women's garments. Now bending over a hot stove, now in the cold yard or cellar, few are more exposed to changes of temperature than the busy housewife. It is safe to say that no underwear has ever been devised that is better adapted to the needs of women who are subject to such exposure.

Women's garments are well cut, tastefully trimmed, close-fitting and of full length. Men's garments are a revelation in comfort to men who wear them for the first time. Both are sold at fifty cents a garment.

Children's vests and pants and union suits are extra strong in the seams and joints, and very serviceable. Price twenty-five cents a separate garment, union suits fifty cents.

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BRITISH CLAIMS.

Bondholders to Present Them at Washington.

London, Nov. 24.—Foreign Secretary Lansdowne has requested the council of the foreign bondholders to supply further details of the Colombian loan. When drawn up these will be forwarded to Ambassador Durand and presented at Washington, for the purpose of urging the rights of British bondholders in connection with the republic of Panama.

From the council the Associated Press secured the following:

"In regard to the reported statement of the Panama commissioners that Panama declines responsibility for the Colombian debt on the ground that when the greater part of the money was borrowed, Panama was not included in Colombia, the facts appear to be as follows: Panama declared its independence of Spain, November 28, 1821, and in the solemn declaration of the revolutionary junta stated 'that the territory of the isthmus belonged to the republican state of Colombia, to the congress whereof it would, in due course, send its deputy.' The war with Spain continued for some time thereafter, and in 1822 Colombia issued an external loan of $10,000,000, the greater part of which was to be devoted to prosecuting the war of Independence. In 1824 Colombia issued a further loan of $23,750,000 for the same purpose. It would be surprising if Panama attempted to repudiate responsibility for the money which assisted her to become part of a free state."

The foregoing is the gist of a lengthy statement which will be forwarded to the British embassy at Washington.

Officially Recognizes Panama.

Berlin, Nov. 24.—The foreign office today made the following official announcement:

"Upon the imperial chancellor's written proposal, the emperor, yesterday, directed that the new free state of Panama be recognized by Germany."

Neither the German foreign office nor the foreign charge d'affaires at Bogota have in any way furthered the desires of Colombia.

Panama Counsel Arrives.

New York, Nov. 24.—Among the passengers who arrived today on board the steamer Seguranica from Colon were De Pablo Arosemena, of Panama, and Capt. F. N. Delano, of the United States steamship Dixie.

DePablo Arosemena will act as counsel for the Panama commission which recently arrived from Colon. He is understood to bring word of the latest plans and desires of the Panama government and his arrival has been awaited by the members of the commission.

JOHN MORGAN'S BROTHER.

Columbus, O., Nov. 23.—R. C. Morgan and Mrs. Morgan, of Lexington, the former a brother of the Confederate raider, John Morgan, and a fellow-prisoner of war with him in the state prison here in 1863, called upon Governor Nash at the executive office this morning and later visited the institution where the ex-confederate was so long confined. They spent a short time only in the governor's office, and when they left Mr. Dickson bore a letter of introduction to Warden Hershey, asking him to show them special attention. Mr. Morgan's name was not mentioned in the letter, as he desired to go through the prison unknown. Mr. Morgan was captured with his brother in Columbiana county, July 26, 1863, and the history of his escape is thrilling. As the confederate prisoners returned from supper one night R. C. and John Morgan changed cells. Through the aid of a tunnel the confederate general and a number of colleagues later quietly gained their liberty.

THE BENNETT WILL.

New Haven, Conn., Nov. 21.—The inability of opposing counsel in the case of the will of the late Phila S. Bennett to agree on the form of the formal decree to be entered in the probate court proceeding was made manifest today when Judge Henry Stoddard, as counsel for Mrs. Bennett, the widow, and other heirs, filed with Judge Livingston W. Cleveland, of the court, his draft form of the decree. With it, Judge Stoddard submitted a note to the court saying that Attorney Hewitt, of counsel for William J. Bryan, the executor of the will, had been unable to agree with him as to the wording of the decree, the inference being that Mr. Hewitt will also submit his idea of the form the decree should take, and that the court will have to settle the matter.

LODGE'S DECLARATION.

St. Johns, N. F., Nov. 23.—United States Senator Lodge's recent declaration respecting St. Pierre and Miquelon becoming a part of the American republic has excited great interest in St. Pierre. That colony

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YOU are to be the one to say whether it is or it isn't; whether you **will** or you won't; whether we are **right** or wrong. We leave it **to you** entirely, for **you** to decide. **The only evidence** we want to submit is a dollar package of **VITAE-ORE,** which package we want you to **use,** and at our risk. All we ask is a **fair verdict.** We say, if you are sick, that **VITAE-ORE will cure you!** We say that **one package** will **prove** to you that it is the remedy for your case and condition. If it does not, **you to be the judge,** we want nothing from you.

Read Our Special Offer.

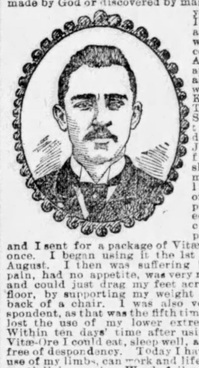
WE will send to every subscriber or reader of the **TOLEDO BLADE,** or worthy person recommended by a subscriber, a full-sized One Dollar package of **VITAE-ORE** by mail postpaid sufficient for one month's treatment, to be paid for within one month's time after receipt, if the receiver can truthfully say that its use has done him or her more good than all the drugs or dopes of quacks or good doctors or patent medicines he or she has ever used. **Read** this over again carefully and understand that we ask our pay **when it has done you good, and not before.** We take all the risk; you have nothing to lose. If it does not benefit you you pay us nothing. **VITAE-ORE** is a natural, hard, adamantine rock-like substance—mineral—**Ore**—mined from the ground like gold and silver, and requires about twenty years for oxidization. It contains free iron, free sulphur and magnesium, and one package will equal in medicinal strength and curative value 800 gallons of the most powerful, efficacious mineral water drunk fresh at the springs. It is a geological discovery, to which there is nothing added or taken from. It is the marvel of the century for curing such diseases as **Rheumatism, Bright's Disease, Blood Poisoning, Heart Trouble, Dropsy, Catarrh and Throat Affections, Liver, Kidney and Bladder Ailments, Stomach Disorders, La Grippe, Malarial Fever, Nervous Prostration and General Debility,** as thousands testify, and as no one, answering this, writing for a package will deny after using. **Vitæ-Ore** has cured more chronic, obstinate, pronounced incurable cases than any other known medicine, and will reach every case with a more rapid and powerful curative action than any medicine, combination of medicines or doctor's prescription which it is possible to procure.

Vitæ-Ore will do the same for you as it has for hundreds of readers of this paper, if you will give it a fair trial. **Send for a $5 package at our risk.** You have nothing to lose but the stamp to answer this announcement. **We want no one's money whom Vitæ-Ore cannot benefit.** Can anything be more fair? What sensible person, no matter how prejudiced he or she may be, who desires a cure and is willing to pay for it, would hesitate to try **Vitæ-Ore** on this liberal offer? One package is usually sufficient to cure ordinary cases; two or three for chronic, obstinate cases. **We mean just what we say** in this announcement, and will do just what we agree. Write today for a package at our risk and expense, giving your age and ailments, and mention this paper, so we know that you are entitled to this liberal offer.

"LIFE SEEMS WORTH LIVING."

A Most Wonderful Cure of Locomotor Ataxia, Paralysis and Kidney Trouble.

Ten Days' Use Proved Its Worth.



It is with great pleasure that I write you concerning my use of Vitæ-Ore, which I consider the greatest remedy made by God or discovered by man. One year ago I became afflicted with Locomotor Ataxia and Paralysis, as well as Kidney Trouble. Sometime during July a friend showed me your liberal offer as published in my church paper, and I sent for a package of Vitæ-Ore at once. I began using it the 1st day of August. I then was suffering intense pain, had no appetite, was very nervous and could just drag my feet across the floor, by supporting my weight on the back of a chair. I was also very despondent, as that was the fifth time I had lost the use of my lower extremities. Within ten days' time after using the Vitæ-Ore I could eat, sleep well, and was free of despondency. Today I have good use of my limbs, can walk and life seems worth living again. Words fail me to express my thanks for what Vitæ-Ore has done for me.

JAMES L. MELOY,
R. F. D. No. 1, Syracuse, Ind.

This offer will challenge the attention and consideration, and afterward the gratitude, of every living person who desires better health, or who suffers pains, ills and diseases which have defied the medical world, and grown worse with age. We care not for your skepticism, but ask only your investigation, and at our expense, regardless of what ills you have, by sending to us for a package. Address

THEO. NOEL CO. Blade Dept. Vitæ-Ore Bldg **Chicago**

THE EXTRA SESSION.

House Objects to the Senate's Slow Motions.

Washington, Nov. 23.—While no proposition has been transmitted to the house of representatives from the senate looking to an early adjournment of the extra session of Congress this matter was the subject of several conferences today between leaders of the house and Speaker Cannon. There was but one sentiment expressed and that was that adjournment ought not to be taken until the Cuban measure was finally disposed of, or the extra session lapsed into the regular session. With this view of the case, the tentative program of the house will be to adjourn for three days at a time. It is well known that there is not a quorum of the house at present in Washington and should the point of "no quorum" be raised at any of the sessions of the house, adjournment could only be made for a single day, under the rules.

There is some criticism expressed by house leaders regarding the published program of the senate to take a vote on the Cuban bill on December 16, and adjourn the present session within a few days. Such action is declared to be a reflection on the President, who assembled Congress in extra session and emphasized the necessity of immediate action on the Cuban measure. The house occupied but nine days of the session in taking this action, and members of the house can see no reason why the senate, which has ratified the Cuban treaty by two-thirds vote, after thoroughly discussing that compact, should put off the passage of the bill making that treaty effective until the middle of next month.

Should the senate transmit to the house a resolution for adjournment of the special session, the present disposition of that body will be to ignore the resolution on the ground that there is not a quorum present to consider it. Leading members of the house say the whole house was held in Washington until a vote was taken on the Cuban bill with the understanding that they could then go to their homes. This, a great many of them have done and there will be no effort made to recall them to the capitol until the extra session is about to lapse into the regular meeting of Congress.

ELEVEN WARSHIPS THERE

Isthmus Well Guarded by the United States Navy.

Washington, Nov. 24.—The United States naval fleet near Colon will be augmented shortly by the gunboats Castine and Bancroft, which have been specially fitted out for service in isthmian waters. The navy department is informed that the work on these vessels is practically finished, and it is said that they will both start on their cruise to the south in a few days. Their arrival will increase the naval fleet at the isthmus to eleven warships, of which number seven will guard the north or Carribbean coast and four the Pacific coast.

The cruiser Olympia, now undergoing repairs at the Norfolk navy yard, also will sail for Colon in about two weeks, and will replace the naval yacht Mayflower on that station, as the flagship of Rear Admiral Coghlan, commanding the Carribbean squadron. It is said that the Mayflower will return to this city, which is her regular winter station.

PANAMA TREATY SHIPPED

Sent in Sealed Iron Box to the Southern Republic.

New York, Nov. 24.—Federico Royd and Dr. M. Amador, the Panama commissioners who came to this country to frame the new canal treaty, today delivered the new treaty to the purser of the steamship City of Washington, who will deliver it to the authorities in Colon. The commissioners brought the treaty down in a small sealed iron box. They took the greatest care of it and did not allow it to get out of their sight until it had been turned over to the purser and they had his acknowledgment.

NOTED MEN WITNESSES

Governor, Senator and Judge Summoned in Morrow Trial.

St. Louis, Mo., Nov. 24.—The trial of "Al" Morrow, stenographer to Governor Dockery and Thomas E. Barrett, former marshal of St. Louis court of appeals, charged with conspiracy in the fraudulent naturalization of ten alien residents of St. Louis county, began today before Judge Adams in the United States district court. Other charges in connection with the naturalization frauds are pending against them. Barrett was convicted last week, at the time of the conviction of Dolan and Garrett, of having aided and abetted others in having fraudulent citizenship papers in their possession. Dolan and Garrett were sentenced to five years each in the state penitentiary. Judge Adams deferred the Barrett sentence.

The testimony of Joseph J. Gillick, jointly indicted with Morrow and Barrett, who has turned state's evidence, is expected to be the chief reliance of the government. Among the witnesses subpoenaed by Morrow are Gov. Dockery, United States Senator Cockrill, Attorney General Crow, Supreme Judge James B. Gantt, Secretary of State Cook, State Treasurer Williams.

OHIO DAY WILL BE OCT. 6

Columbus, O., Nov. 24.—The state commission for the St. Louis exposition has secured October 6 for Ohio day. It is expected that Governor Herrick will be there in large representation of Ohio troops. The commission has also decided to ask the legislature for an appropriation, to be used in making an agricultural exhibit.

The First Benefit.

Panama, Nov. 21.—One of the first benefits resulting from the declaration of independence of Panama is already felt in the cost of ice which was an extortionate monopoly granted by the government at Bogota. The company has lowered its price considerably and has thereby made the people of Panama much happier in this respect than they were under the old regime.

RADWAY'S READY RELIEF

Taken inwardly, there is not a remedial agent in the world that will cure fever and ague and all other malarious, bilious and other fevers, aided by RADWAY'S PILLS, so quickly as RADWAY'S READY RELIEF. Externally, the application of

RADWAY'S READY RELIEF

to the part affected, with pain will instantly relieve. Sold by all druggists.

Christmas Presents For All

Christmas time is spending time. Jolly old St. Nick can successfully manipulate the key to our purses when all other attempts fail.

Let us suggest the advisability of buying all your Christmas presents from the largest and most reliable stock in the world selling direct to the user and saving you the jobbers', dealers' and agents' profits.

Our prices are always the same—the lowest. We cannot take advantage of the liberal Christmas spirit and advance our prices as some do, for our regular catalogue figures must stand for all seasons.

We can send you everything you want in one shipment, saving you endless effort and delay in buying from several sources.

By purchasing your entire Christmas needs from us we believe you will **save almost one-third of the regular Christmas prices you** would pay elsewhere.

It is easy to order from our 1128-page Catalogue No. 72, with fine pictures of the articles you desire, and you can do it all in one evening with scarcely any effort.

Once your order is mailed you need not think of it again until you get the goods, for we will take care of it promptly and carefully, guaranteeing safe delivery and perfect satisfaction.

Your neighbors who know will tell you it is a pleasure to deal with us.

We mention here a few suggestions, all taken from our Catalogue No. 72.

Thousands of other desirable presents for every member of the family, from the hired man down to the baby.

For Men:

Pair of slippers. Smoking jacket. Smoking set. Half dozen dress shirts. Half dozen colored shirts. Silk umbrella. Pair of gloves. Dozen initial handkerchiefs. Morris chair. Shaving cabinet. Leather couch. Shaving set. Neckties. Match box. Suit case. Watch charm or fob. Half dozen pairs half hose. Pair of suspenders. Pocket or bill book. A good warm cap. Heavy overcoat. Muffler. Fleece lined mittens. Warm overshoes. Magnifying glass for reading purposes. A pair of boots. Buckskin mittens. Sweater. Banjo or guitar. Box of collars. Meerschaum pipe. Box of cigars. Shot gun. Cigar Jar. Hunting ja...

For Women:

A pretty apron. Dress pattern. Wrap or bonnet. Toilet set. Manicure set. Sewing machine. Piano or organ. Hat. Handkerchiefs. Pair of fine shoes. Books. Leather purse. A new carpet or rug. Piece of cut glass. Tableware. Pair of glasses. Warm mittens. Medicine cabinet. Easy chair. Bible. Cut glass flower vase. Jewelry. Silverware. Fine clock. Bronze parlor ornament. Set furs. Up-to-date suit or jacket. New stove. Dining table. Box stationery. Talking machine. Pair of gloves.

If you have never seen our big catalogue you have missed a great treat. It's never too late to begin, however. Fill in the coupon and mail to us to-day. Don't wait until it is too late to get your goods before Christmas. Although the catalogue costs us almost one dollar each, we make no charge for it, only asking you to send 15 cents to bear part of the postage expense of sending it.

Montgomery Ward & Co.,

Michigan Ave., Madison & Washington Sts., Chicago

44 32 years World's Headquarters for Everything.

Cut this slip out and send it with 15c in stamps TODAY.

MONTGOMERY WARD & Co., Chicago.
Enclosed find 15 cents for partial postage on catalogue No. 72, as advertised in Toledo Blade.

Name _____ (Be sure and write very plainly.)

Postoffice _____

Route No. _____ County _____ State _____

CHARGE AGAINST SCHWAB

Counsel's Charge Against the Steel Trust Man.

New York, Nov. 24.—After a series of postponements consuming nineteen days which gave rise to rumors that a settlement was being arranged, the hearing in the proceedings to make permanent the receivership of the United States Shipbuilding company was resumed here today. Charles M. Schwab, formerly one of the regular attendants, was not present though represented by Max Pam, his personal counsel. Lewis Nixon was the first witness today. His redirect examination was conducted by Samuel Untermeyer, counsel for the bondholders.

Before the hearing it was arranged that the adjournment tonight should be for two weeks on account of engagements of Mr. Dixon and Mr. Guthrie, counsel for the company. Both Mr. Untermeyer and Mr. Guthrie declined to make any statement about the reported negotiations for a settlement.

On the resumption of the re-direct examination Mr. Untermeyer again took Mr. Nixon over the affairs of the Bethlehem Steel company and its connection with the Shipbuilding company.

Mr. Nixon declared himself ignorant of affairs of Bethlehem Steel company before its acquisition by the Shipbuilding company having made an investigation thereof, and having relied upon the reports of the accountants.

Mr. Nixon was caused to relate the steps he took in opposition to the Sheldon reorganization, when an assessment on the stock of the Shipbuilding company was suggested to him by Joseph H. Hoadley, and he and Mr. Hoadley endeavored to persuade Mr. Schwab to consent to this plan. During this relation Mr. Nixon described himself as "an amateur in the business," and then Mr. Guthrie objected to the whole statement Mr. Untermeyer said he had no objection to striking out Mr. Nixon's reference to amateurism.

Mr. Untermyer offered in evidence two letters from Charles M. Schwab to Mr. Hoadley, offering to purchase certain stock and bonds of the shipbuilding company. Mr. Nixon admitted that the stocks and bonds referred to were those given him at the formation of the company, in case the Sheldon reorganization plan was agreed to. Mr. Guthrie immediately objected to these letters but Mr. Untermyer declared it relevant as showing that "Mr. Schwab bribed or attempted to bribe the president of the shipbuilding company to agree to a plan of reorganization which he had previously objected to.' Mr. Untermyer thrice repeated this statement about attempted bribery and finally secured the admission of one of the letters, the authenticity of the other, a copy, being unproved. The letter was as follows:

"New York, May 26, 1903.

"Joseph H. Hoadley, New York, N. Y.

"Dear Sir:—Providing the United States Shipbuilding reorganization is perfected, I hereby guarantee to take and pay for $100,000 of first mortgage bonds of the United States Shipbuilding company, 25,000 shares of the preferred and 25,000 shares of common stock, for the sum of $90,000, plus interest on said bonds, on or before December 1, 1903. Said bonds and stocks to be deposited with Messrs. McIntyre and Marshall, 74 Broadway, N. Y., and to be exchanged for securities of the reorganized company, as designated by agreement issued by the reorganization committee.

"Very truly yours,
(Signed.) "C. M. SCHWAB."

"After the date of these letters did or did not Mr. Hoadley get you to accept this plan?" asked Mr. Untermyer. Mr. Nixon explained in answer that Mr. Hoadley advised him to consent to the Sheldon reorganization because Mr. Schwab had refused to accept the assessment plan and that he (Mr. Nixon) had thereupon written a letter recommending the Sheldon plan.

"As to my deriving any profit from the transaction, that is nonsense," said Mr. Nixon. "The transaction concerned others and I prefer that they should tell it." Mr. Untermyer served a request upon Mr. Guthrie today to produce certain letters in Mr. Schwab's possession.

Mr. Untermyer took up the matter of the additional compensation demanded by the Trust Company of the Republic for its services and witness testified to the issuance of $5,000,000 additional stock at the reorganization. Of this stock it was brought out that Max Pam obtained $1,500,000 and the Trust Company of the Republic $1,000,000.

"Did Mr. Schwab get the other million?"

"I don't know."

PRESIDENT, PEACEMAKER

Trying to Settle Trouble Between Platt and Odell.

Washington, Nov. 24.—Governor Odell, of New York, arrived in Washington today in response to an invitation of the President. The governor, Senator T. C. Platt and Geo. W. Dunn, chairman of the Republican state committee of New York, will take dinner at the White House tonight. Governor Odell will spend the night at the executive mansion.

A thorough discussion of the political situation in New York state will take place. Some differences as to the conduct of New York state political affairs exist between Governor Odell and Senator Platt. An effort will be made tonight to reconcile these differences. It can be said that the President is occupying a neutral position in the matter, his efforts being directed toward a harmonious solution of the differences. It is understood that national politics will not enter into the discussion at the conference, except in an incidental way.

PANAMA IS PROSPERING

Business Confidence Restored by the Revolution.

Mobile, Ala., Nov. 24.—Captain Jullum, of the Norwegian steamer Fort Gaines, which has arrived from Bocas Del Toro, reports that the new Panama government seems to have imbued the people with the greatest confidence. Business at Bocas Del Toro is progressing as never before, the brightening in all lines being quite noticeable. He says the confidence in business is especially shown in the premium on gold. When Bocas Del Toro was in Colombia, the premium was $2.60, but that already it has dropped to $2.50, and conservative business men predict $2.25 in a short time. When the Gains sailed the United States boat Nashville was anchored off Bocas Del Toro. There are a few Panama soldiers at Bocas Del Toro, but they have nothing to do. No United States soldiers are quartered on shore.

DECISION AFFECTS 45,000 MEN

Indianapolis, Ind., Nov. 24.—William D. Huber, general president of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners, said today that the decision of the American Federation of Labor convention at Boston that the Amalgamated Wood Workers' International union should have jurisdiction over all mill workers in wood, will affect 45,000 men. The Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners has formerly claimed jurisdiction.

Congressman Has Heart Trouble.

Washington, Nov. 24.—Representative Fitzpatrick, of Tennessee, who was taken to the Emergency hospital last night, is reported better today. The physicians say he is suffering with heart trouble, but will be out in two or three days.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE

Weekly Trade Report.

New York, Nov. 21.—R. G. Dun & Co.'s weekly review of trade today says: Labor organizations are accepting reductions in wages without controversy, which removes one threatening industrial factor and in several branches of business orders are more numerous, but in the steel industry there is little expectation of liberal buying until 1904. Construction work is decreasing despite optimistic reports of more building permits issued last month than a year ago. Mild weather still checks distribution of merchandise usually in brisk demand at this season, which is reflected in restricted activity at woolen and worsted mills and clothing factories. There is no complaint of traffic congestion that was so frequent last year at this time, railways taring 6.1 per cent higher than in November to date in 1902, testifying to the increase in facilities. A week has past without any further material reduction in prices of iron and steel, and sentiment in the trade favors stability at the present positions. Concessions are not readily obtained, especially on distant deliveries. Much discussion regarding prices of steel rails failed to produce any alteration, and railroads have placed orders for several thousand tons. Meanwhile foreign markets are sought with more persistence. Machinery and hardware have felt the reaction less thus far than structural material and other heavy shapes, while new shipbuilding plants and machinery for the Panama canal are encouraging features of the future. Minor metals are quiet, aside from some speculative fluctuations at London.

Orders for cotton goods increase gradually, both for immediate shipment and forward deliveries, and there is less disposition on the part of the purchasers to secure concessions in quotations. Trade is by no means active. Export inquiries are more numerous, but actual business is small. Woolen goods await the stimulus of lower temperature; meanwhile the tone is not firm. Eastern shoe shops have about completed inventories, and are starting on next season's business. Jobbers have large supplies of seasonable goods, as a rule, but wholesalers are more inclined to keep near actual requirements.

Failures this week were 249 in the United States against 266 last year, and 17 in Canada compared with 24 a year ago.

The Grain Markets.

Toledo, Nov. 24.—Close.—The wheat market was strong today, closing ½c to ¾c over yesterday. The strength of the outside markets, particularly Chicago and St. Louis, gave the local market a better feeling. The market acted strong throughout the afternoon and evening session. Trade was exceedingly quiet. There was no foreign demand to speak of. Receipts here were light. Private advices said deliveries in the northwest were again light because of the cold and stormy weather. Northwestern millers are heavy buyers and the strength of the situation helped wheat.

Wheat this morning opened firm and higher, ¼c up on steady cables from Liverpool, considering our weakness of yesterday, and a better feeling in the northwest. Trade was quiet throughout the morning. Northwest receipts were comparaitvely under last year. Weather conditions continue favorable for the movement. The map showed well all the opening advance during the morning.

The weather map showed very little precipitation anywhere. There were traces of snow in Manitoba, Minnesota, Nebraska, Iowa and the Ohio valley. There was not enough precipitation anywhere, however, to interfere with the movement. Temperatures were seasonable. Primary receipts today were 1,515,000 bushels, against 1,400,000 a week ago and 1,627,000 a year ago; shipments, 1,160,000, against 760,000 and 601,000. Bradstreet's estimate on the world's visible supply gave wheat an increase for the week of 5,500,000 bushels.

Corn was irregular, closing ¼c higher to ¼c under yesterday. Trade was quiet. There was no foreign demand.

Corn opened irregular, ¼c higher to ¼c under yesterday. Trade was light during the morning. Receipts here, and in fact all of the markets, are larger and considerable of the recent receipts has been new corn. Prospects of increased receipts gave the market an easier tone.

Weakness in the outside markets depressed corn. Primary market receipts today were 575,000 bushels, against 471,000 a week ago and 788,000 a year ago; shipments, 27,000, against 224,000 and 347,000.

Oats closed firm, unchanged to ¼c over yesterday. Trade was exceeding quiet.

Oats followed the advance in wheat at the opening, coming ¼c higher. There was a fair demand for all of the options, but under the influence of the steady feeling in the other grains prices were holding steady at noon. There were no news features.

Clover seed closed firm, 2½c over yesterday for all options. Trade was quiet.

Clover seed opening prices were about unchanged from yesterday and a quiet feeling characterized the morning session. Receipts today were light, 525 bags, against 600 a year ago. A Hamburg, Germany, seed dealer today cabled C. A. King & Co. that the clover seed crop on that side had been greatly over-estimated; also that Russian sellers were rebuying.

TOLEDO.

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.	Today Nov. 20 Close.
Wheat—					
Cash	.86	86¼	86	86¼	85¾
Dec.	.86¼	86¼	86¼	86¼	86
May	.85⅞	86¼	85¾	86¼	85⅝
Corn—					
Cash	.47	47½	47	47½	47
Dec.	.43¼	43¼	43	43	43½
May	.42⅝	42½	42¼	42⅜	42¼
Oats—					
Cash				37	37
Dec.	.36¼	36½	36¼	36½	36
May	.36⅜	36⅝	36½	36½	36½
Clover Seed—					
Cash	.$6.67½	$6.70	$6.67½	$6.70	$6.67½
Dec.	6.70	6.72½	6.70	6.72½	6.70
Jan.	6.77½	...	...	6.77½	6.75
Feb.	6.80	6.72½	6.80	6.82½	6.80
March	6.85	6.87½	6.85	6.87½	6.85
Rye—No. 2, 56c.					
Timothy—$1.37½.					
Alsike—Prime, $6.50.					

CHICAGO.

Wheat—					
Dec.	79⅛	80	79¼	79⅞	79⅛
May	78½	79½	78½	79⅜	78½
July	74⅞	74⅞	74⅜	74⅞	74¼
Corn—					
Dec.	42⅞	42⅝	42	42⅜	42⅜
May	41⅜	42	41⅜	41⅞	41⅜
July	41⅝	41⅝	41½	41⅝	41⅝
Oats—					
Dec.	34⅜	34⅜	34¼	34⅜	34¼
May	35⅜	35⅝	35¼	35½	35⅜
July	33⅜	33⅝	33¼	33½	33¼

NEW YORK.

Wheat—					
Dec.	87⅜	87⅝	87¼	87⅜	87¼
May	83⅛	83⅝	83¼	83⅜	83⅛
July	79⅝	80¼	79⅝	80⅛	79½
Oats—					
Dec.	49⅞	49⅞	49¼	49½	50
May	47⅜	47⅝	47⅜	47⅝	47⅜

ST. LOUIS.

Wheat—					
Dec.	88¼	88⅜	88¼	88⅜	88¼
May	81⅝	82¼	81⅝	82⅛	81½

MINNEAPOLIS.

Wheat—					
Dec	...	...	....	79	78¼
May	...	...	....	80¼	79⅝

DULUTH.

Wheat—					
Dec	...	...	....	77⅞	77⅛
May	...	...	....	79⅛	78⅜

CHICAGO PROVISIONS.

Pork—					
Jan	$11.22	$11.22	$11.17	$11.22	$11.22
May	11.30	11.37	11.30	11.35	1.35
Ribs—					
Dec	6.40	6.40	6.35	6.35	6.45
May	6.40	6.40	6.35	6.37	6.45
May	6.45	6.47	6.42	6.47	6.50
Lard—					
Jan	5.90	5.92	5.87	5.87	5.95
May	6.05	6.05	6.00	6.02	6.07

Money and Stocks.

New York, Nov. 24.—Wall st.—A few of the specialties showed slight decline in the opening dealings on the stock market, but the majority of stocks were a small fraction higher. Atchison preferred and Metropolitan securities rose ⅞ and Lead ¾. Republic Steel preferred opened down ¾ but immediately recovered. Southern Pacific was forced down ½ on running sales of 2,500 shares.

Buying orders were not in sufficient number to absorb the stocks offered and prices declined a small fraction. A reaction to 39 in Republic Steel preferred, the heaviness of U. S. Steel preferred and the profit taking in Southern Pacific influenced the general course of prices. Southern Railway preferred and Lead each advanced a point and Corn Products preferred lost 2. Republic Steel preferred rallied to 41 and prices improved elsewhere before 11 o'clock.

After an advance of 1⅜ in Sugar and a point in Norfolk & Western and Reading second preferred, selling of Amalgamated Copper turned prices downward. That stock lost 1⅜. The Iron products stock broke badly, the Common losing 2 and the preferred 7. Wheeling & Lake Erie preferred declined 2, Lag preferred 2, and Southern Pacific a point below last night. Bonds were irregular at noon.

Fitful rallies were made by some of the specialties, but the general market rules heavy. Reading, Railway Steel Spring and the Smelting stocks yielded a point. Leather preferred recovered 1. General Electric 3 and Locomotive preferred 3¼. Business was practically at a standstill, the shaking out of considerable long stock in the Industrials disturbing sentiment.

New York Stocks.

Am. Loco. com	13¾	14	12⅝	12¾
Am. Sg. Rfg. Co	117⅝	119½	117⅝	118¾
Atchison	65¾	65¾	64⅝	64⅞
Atchison pfd	94⅝	...	...	89½
Am. Car & F. Co	19½	19½	17⅝	18¾
Amal. Copper	35⅜	35⅝	34⅞	34⅞
Alton common	70¾	71¾	70¾	70¾
Balt. & Ohio	76¾	76¾	75¾	75¾
Brklyn. R. Trans	39¾	40	38¾	38⅝
Can. Pacific	118¾	119½	118¾	118½
Chicago & G. W	15⅞	15⅞	15¼	15¼
Clover Leaf	97⅝	...	...	97⅝
Clover Leaf pfd	32	32½	32	32
Con. Tob. 4's	55	...	...	54⅝
Colorado Fuel	28	28	26¾	26¾
Corn Products	20	20	15¾	17
Ches. & Ohio	30¾	30¾	30	30¾
Erie com	27⅞	27⅞	26¾	26⅝
Erie first pref	66¾	66¾	66¼	66¼
Ice com	8⅝	8⅝	8	8½
Ill. Central	129½	129½	128¾	128½
K. & T. South pref	33½	...	...	33¾
Louis. & Nash	103	103⅝	102½	102⅝
Leather com	7	7⅛	6¾	6⅞
Leather pref	77½	77½	74	74¾
Manhattan	139	139¾	138⅞	138¾
Mex. Cen	18	...	...	18
Metropolitan	116¾	116¾	116¼	116⅝
Miss. Pac	99⅝	99⅝	89⅝	89⅝
M., K. & T. com	17¾	...	...	17¾
M., K. & T. pfd	36½	...	...	36¾
North Am. Co	71⅝	...	...	71¾
N. Y. Central	117¾	118¼	117	117
Nickel Plate com	22	23⅜	22⅜	23⅛
N. & W. com	56¾	56¾	56¼	56¼
Ont. & Western	30¾	30⅝	29¾	29⅝
Penn. Ry	114⅝	114⅝	113⅝	113⅞
People's Gas Co	95⅝	...	...	94⅝
Reading com	41¾	41½	39½	39⅝
Rock Island	24	24⅜	23⅝	23⅞
Rock Island pfd	38½	...	...	38⅜
Rep. I. & S. Co	6	6	5⅝	5⅝
Rep. Pref	40	41	39	40
So. Ry	18¾	19¼	18¾	18¾
So. Ry. Pref	75¾	76¾	75¾	76
St. Paul	138¾	139	137½	137⅝
Southern Pacific	46¼	46¾	44¾	45
Texas Pacific	23¾	23⅞	23¼	23¼
Ten. C'l. & Iron	28¾	28¾	27⅝	27⅞
Union Pacific	73⅝	73⅝	...	...
U. S. Steel	11¾	11⅞	10⅝	11
U. S. Steel pfd	52¾	52⅝	50⅞	51¼

Virginia Chem. ..... 19¼ 19¼
Wabash com. 19⅝ 19¾ 18¾ 18¾
Wabash pfd. 35⅝ 35⅝ 34¼ 34¼
Wab. Deb. B's 56¾ 57¼ 56¾ 57¼
Western Union ..... 84½ 84½
W. & L. E. com 15 15
W. & L. E. 1st pfd ..... 93¾ ... ...
Wis. Central com ..... 16¾ ... ...
Wis. Central pfd ..... 37¾ ... ...

Live Stock.

Cleveland O., Nov. 24.—(Glover & Bower's special report to The Blade.)—Hogs—Receipts, 40 cars; market lower; heavy, $4.50@5.60; pigs, yorkers and mediums, $4.50@4.55. Sheep—Receipts, 6 loads; market steady. Sheep, $4@4.50; lambs, $5@6.

Chicago, Nov. 24.—Cattle—Receipts, 7,000; market steady. Good to prime steers, $5.10@6.60; poor to medium, $3.50@5; stockers and feeders, $2.00@4.50; cows, $1.25@4.60; heifers, $2.00@4.50; canners, $1.40@2.40; bulls, $1.75@4.25; calves, $3.00@7.50. Texas fed steers, $2.75@4.30; western steers, $3.00@4.50.

Hogs—Receipts today, 35,000; estimated receipts tomorrow, 40,000; market 5@10c lower. Mixed and butchers, $4.90@5.25; good to choice heavy, $5.00@5.25; rough heavy, $4.70@4.85; light, $4.10@4.25, bulk of sales, $4.15@4.25.

Sheep—Receipts, 15,000. Sheep steady to 10c higher; lambs steady; good to choice wethers, $3.65@4.35; fair to choice mixed, $2.75@3.60; native lambs, $3.75@5.60.

Toledo Produce Market.

Jobbers' selling prices:

Butter very firm; fancy Elgin creamery one-pound prints, 26c; solid packed, 25c; dairy, 18@20c; packing stock, 12@13c; Michigan creamery, 1-lb prints, 25c; solid pack, 22c.

Butterine—As to quality and style of package, 10@14c per lb.

Cheese—Michigan, full cream, 11½@12c.

Eggs—Candled, 28c; at mark, 25@26c; storage, 24@25c.

Cabbages—Holland Seed, 1¼@2c per lb.

Lettuce—Per lb., 10@12c.

Radishes—Per doz., hothouse, 15@20c.

Tomatoes—Home grown, $1.00@1.25 per bu.

Spinach—40@50c per bu.

Celery—30@40c per bunch.

Onions—Green, 10@15c per dozen; home grown, per bu., 75c.

Wax Beans—Home-grown, 50@75c per bushel.

Green Beans—50@75c per bu.

Navy Beans (hand picked)—$2.25 to $2.35.

Potatoes—60@65c per bu.

Sweet potatoes—Virginia Sweets, per bbl, $1.75@2.00; fancy Jerseys, $3.50; choice Jerseys, $3.

Apples—Per bu., fancy, 50@75c; choice to fair, 25@35c, as to quality and variety.

Mango Peppers—Per bu., 40@50c.

Cranberries—$2.50@3.25 per bush.

Parsnips—Per bu., 60c.

Beets—Per bu., 50c.

Carrots—Per bu., 40c.

Squash—Per lb., ¾c.

Poultry (alive)—Fowls, 9c; young chickens, 11@12c; turkeys, 16@17c; ducks, 12@13c; geese, 10@11c.

Poultry (dressed)—Fowls, 9@10c; young chickens, 11@12c; turkeys, 16@17c; ducks, 12@13c; geese, 10@11c.

Green hides, 6½c; bulls and No. 2 steer, 5½c; green calf, No. 1, 10½c; No. 2, 9½c; kip, 8½c; No. 2, 7c.

New York Produce.

New York, Nov. 24.—Beef firm. Pork steady. Lard easy; prime western steam, $7.20.

Butter—Receipts, 8,531 pkgs.; market firm; extra creamery, 24½c; creamery common to choice, 16@24c; state dairy, 15@21c.

Cheese—Receipts, 6,237 pkgs.; market regular; state full cream fancy small colored September, 12c; late made, 10½c; small white September, 12c; late made, 10½c; large colored September, 11½c; late made, 10½c; large white September, 12c; late made, 10½c.

Eggs—Receipts, 8,553 pkgs.; market unsettled; state and Penna., average finest, 34@35c; state and Penna. seconds to firsts, 29@33c; western extras, 34c; western seconds to firsts, 29@32c; western thirds, 26@28c; refrigerated, 21@25c.

Sugar raw easy; fair refining, 3¾c; centrifugal 96 test, 3¾c; molasses sugar, 3¼c. Refined quiet; crushed, 5.15; powdered, 4.65; granulated, 4.55.

Petroleum firm; refined all ports, $9.40@9.50.

Coffee steady; No. 7 Rio, 6c.

Molasses steady; New Orleans, 31@40c.

Cotton.

New York, Nov. 24.—Cotton futures opened steady. November, 10.90; December, 11.00; January, 11.12; March, 11.27; May, 11.37; June, 11.37; August, 11.37.

The cotton market opened steady at an advance of 1@6 points and following the call ruled quiet but about steady with a point or two of the opening figures. The advances were due to rather better cables than expected and covering in anticipation of Thursday's holiday, while there was also some demand, particularly for March, from the southern sources. Private advices from Liverpool attributed the advances there to buying for the account of American exports. The weather was on a favorable average and receipts heavy.

At midday the market was quiet with prices about back to last night's level under local realizing.

Spot quiet; middling upland, 11.53; middling gulf, 11.53. Estimated receipts at the ports today 100,000 bales,